PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL.
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LOCAL NOTICES.

[illegible]

The Daily Commercial

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

[illegible]

The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. V. PITTSBURGH, MONDAY MORNING, JULY 13, 1868. NO. 259.

FIRST EDITION.

12 O'CLOCK, M.

WASHINGTON.

COUNTING THE ELECTORAL VOTE.

Conference on the Tax Bill.

Legislative and Executive Appropriations.

Withdrawal of Freedmen's Bureau.

What the Democrats Think They'll Do.

Political Status of the Cabinet.

Hancock Charges Seymour with his Defeat.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 11, 1868.

Counting the Electoral Vote.

[illegible]

The Tax Bill.

[illegible]

Legislative Appropriation Bill.

[illegible]

The Chase Movement.

[illegible]

Severe on Seymour.

[illegible]

To Western Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, July 11, 1868.

SENATE.

[illegible]

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

[illegible]

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

Spanish Conspirators Banished.

Prosecutions Stayed by Naturalization Treaty.

Marriage of the Viceroy of Egypt.

Trial of Reaping Machines at Berlin.

Banished.

MADRID, July 11.—The Generals recently arrested here for political causes have been banished to the Canary Islands.

Prosecutions Stopped.

BERLIN, July 11.—By virtue of the provisions of the naturalization treaty recently concluded between North Germany and the United States, this Government has stayed all prosecutions against the adopted citizens of America of German birth. Those who have been sentenced or imprisoned will be released forthwith.

Marriage.

CONSTANTINOPLE, July 11.—Ishmael Pasha, the Viceroy of Egypt, has married the daughter of Abdul Medjid, the Turkish Minister.

Prince Napoleon has gone to Athens.

Arrested.

LONDON, July 12.—The latest dispatches received from Madrid state that Don Antonio, Duke de Montpensier, had been arrested and taken to the frontier.

Trial of Reapers.

BERLIN, July 12.—At the trial of the reaping machines of the world, which took place yesterday, the English reapers were decided to be superior to those of America, and took the international prize.

Shipping Intelligence.

SOUTHAMPTON, July 12.—The steamship New York, Capt. Dreyer, from New York, June 30, arrived off this port at 2:30 this morning, and after transferring her London passengers, mails and freights, sailed for Bremen.

London Money Market.

[illegible]

U. S. Bonds at Frankfort.

[illegible]

Liverpool Markets.

[illegible]

Antwerp Petroleum Market.

[illegible]

London Market.

[illegible]

MANSFIELD, OHIO.

The Democracy of Richland Despondent—[illegible]

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

MANSFIELD, OHIO, July 11, 1868.

A number of Democrats who attended the New York Convention have returned, looking gloomy and disheartened. The Democrats certainly are very despondent, and the more the inside working of the Convention is brought to light the more disgusted they become, and the more they curse the stupidity which foisted such unpopular candidates on the party. A ratification meeting was attempted last night. Guns were fired, bonfires blazed and bands played. Hon. B. Burns, Judge Geddis, and others spoke, laboring hard to get up enthusiasm. But few Democrats attended, and the few cheers extracted from the crowd were very weak and heartless. It was a wretched fizzle. A number of Democrats declare they will support Grant in preference to Seymour and Blair. The Republicans are jubilant. They seem to be suited exactly with the action of the Convention, candidates, platform and all. [illegible]

A GOOD THING FROM BEECHER.

Not a Chase but a Grant Man.

To the Editors of the Boston Daily Advertiser:

SIRS: I left Brooklyn on Monday, July 6, but not before the World had published that I had, on Sunday morning, in a political sermon, counseled for Chase for the Presidency, and against Grant; and I have seen the story every day since racing through the papers. There is not a word of truth in it. The sermon was not political, and it made no allusion either to Grant or to Chase. The application of some of its paragraphs, in either direction, was the work of the reporter of the *World*, not mine. I have never been a Chase man. I have for years, as a leader in public affairs deemed him, like his greenbacks, as promising more on the face than they are worth in gold. While the New York *Independent* was lauding him as a demi-god, and the New York *Tribune* was using his name to obscure the prospects of Grant, I heartily and openly disagreed with both of them, for I thoroughly liked Grant and thoroughly distrusted Chase. He is a splendid man to look upon, but a poor man to lean upon. Ambition lifts some men towards things noble and good; makes them large and generous. Other men's ambition blurs the sharp lines and distinctions between right and wrong, and leaves them, in the eagerness of utter selfish desire, to become a prey of bad men. I have for years felt that Mr. Chase's ambition was consuming the better elements of his nature. I have liked Grant from the first. Solid, unpretentious, straightforward, apt to succeed and not spoiled by success, wise in discerning men, skillful in using them, with the rare gift (which Washington had in an eminent degree) of wisdom in getting wisdom from other men's counsels—I confidently anticipate that, great as his military success has been, he will hereafter be known even more favorably for the wisdom of his civil administration. The seven fold humiliations and tergiversations through which Chase was required to go for a Democratic nomination, only to see the smiling Seymour looking benignly down upon his lost estate, has no parallel except in the immortal history of [illegible]. There will be no third candidate between Grant and Seymour. It will be a fair fight between rugged honesty and plausible craft.

HENRY WARD BEECHER.

BOSTON, July 9, 1868.

The Fecundity of Fish.

The enormous fecundity of fishes—some of them yield their eggs in millions, and most of them in tens of thousands—has given anglers and others the idea that it is impossible to affect the supplies by any amount of fishing. The female salmon yields eggs at the rate of 1,000 for every pound of her weight. A fish of twenty pounds, as a general rule, yields 20,000 eggs. As regards the productiveness of a salmon river, the question to be solved is not how many eggs the fish produce, but how many eggs arrive at the stage of table fish, or, in other words, grow to be salmon of say twenty pounds weight.

Well, we have the authority of Sir Humphrey Davy for saying that out the 17,000 ova which each female salmon annually deposits, only 800 in ordinary circumstances come to perfection. Some fishery economists do not allow that such a large number ever grow to be table fish, and perhaps Sir Humphrey did not mean that the number specified by him became table fish, but merely that they were hatched into life. One writer on this part of the salmon question thinks that only one per cent. of the eggs emitted by the mother fish attain to the point of perpetuating their kind. The destruction of eggs and young fish must therefore be enormous. Large quantities of the eggs, it is known, never come in contact with the milt, and so they perish.

Countless numbers of the ova are carried away by the floods into unsuitable places, and they too perish. Then, again, numerous fish cannibals are waiting at the spawning beds to feast on the appetizing roe; the thousands so eaten cannot be calculated, [illegible]. The young fish again, are always in danger; and although a river may be positively swarming with young salmon, comparatively speaking, only a very few of them ever live to reach the salt water; all kinds of fresh water monsters are constantly exacting tribute from the shoal. The small slaughter which occurs when the juvenile army reaches the sea is awful.

Hordes of large sea fish are always in waiting in the estuaries at the period of migration, instinctively aware of the feast that is in store for them. That only a very small percentage of the young salmon which go down to the sea as smolts ever return as grilse is obvious. Yet that large quantities of grilse are still left is also obvious from the fact that tons of thousands of these fish are annually killed; indeed, the fishery lessee is the greatest enemy of the young salmon. It has been shown very conclusively that grilse are young salmon that have not spawned. Then why kill them? It is surely the worst possible economy to kill these single fish before they have at least one opportunity of perpetuating their kind.—[illegible]

The Two Ways.

"Let the President elect disperse the carpet bag State governments." F. P. BLAIR, JR.

"Let us have peace." U. S. GRANT.

BLAIR.

Speech Accepting the Nomination.

The Rebel Leaders Our Peers.

NEW YORK, July 11.—The following is the speech made by Blair last evening, in reply to General Morgan:

I accept the platform of resolutions passed by the late Democratic Convention, and I accept their nomination with feelings of profound gratitude, and, sir, I thank you for the very kind manner in which you have conveyed to me the decision of the Convention. I accept the nomination for the Presidency as one which will carry us to certain victory, [applause], and because I believe that nomination the most appropriate that could be made by the Democratic Convention.

The contest which we wage is for the restoration of constitutional Government, [cheers,] and it is appropriate that we should make this contest under the lead of one who has given his life to the maintenance of constitutional Government. [Cheers.] We make this contest for the restoration of the principles of government which belong to our race; and, my fellow-citizens, it is most proper that we should select as our leader, not one from the military, but one who has devoted himself to civil pursuits, giving him the study of the understanding of our constitution, and its maintenance with all the forts of reason and judgment.

My fellow-citizens, I have said the contest before us was one for the restoration of our Government. It is also for the restoration of our race. [Loud cheers.] It is to prevent the people of one race being exiled from their homes, exiled from the government which they formed and created for themselves and for their children, and to prevent them from being driven out in exile or trodden under the foot of a semi-barbarous race. [Applause.] In the contest we shall have the sympathy of every man who is worthy to belong to the white race. What civilized people on the earth would refuse to associate with themselves in all the rights and honors and dignities of their country such men as Lee and Johnston? [A voice, "none, none."] What civilized country would fail to do honor to those who, fighting for an erroneous cause, yet distinguished themselves by gallantry never surpassed? [Applause.] In that contest for which they are sought to be disfranchised and exiled from their homes, in that contest they proved themselves to be our peers. [At this point there was an ominous silence, followed by repressed clapping of hands and faint cheers.]

My fellow-citizens, it is not my purpose to make a lengthened address, but simply to express my gratitude for the distinguished honor which has been conferred on me, and now, from my heart, I reiterate the words of thanks that fell from my lips when I rose.

STATE NEWS.

Governor Curtin and family are at Bedford Springs.

The corner stone of the new Court House at Franklin will be laid with Odd Fellows' ceremonies on Wednesday, the 15th inst., at two o'clock P. M., under the auspices of Lodge No. [illegible], I. O. O. F. Arrangements will be made with the railroads to carry passengers at half fare on that day.

The Harrisburg *State Guard* in noticing the funeral of a member of the Independent Order of Female Druids, says: Some fifty or sixty ladies of the Order, dressed in black, with sashes thrown over their shoulders, sprigs of green worn on their breasts, and straw sun-bonnets covering their heads, marched in solemn procession, as an escort to the remains of their deceased sister. This was the first turn out, we believe, of the order to which the deceased belonged, and the novelty of their appearance created quite a sensation. They presented a very neat and large turn out, and marched with considerable precision.

Tuesday morning of last week, a boy named Lamb, while walking over the roof of the Pennsylvania Railroad shops, in Altoona, stepped on one of the large glass (placed in the roof to admit light into the shop), which broke through with him. He fell a distance of about fifteen feet, lighting on a large belt used to drive part of the machinery. The belt was running very fast, and he was carried some ten feet on it, when he was thrown off, and he again fell a distance of fifteen feet, fortunately alighting on a man's shoulder, who happened to be standing there. The boy escaped serious injury.

Burglaries are the rage now in Blair county, judging from the announcements in the local newspapers.

A fire occurred at Oil City about noon on Monday, which originated in the oil yard of Messrs. Rockefellow, Andrews & Flagler, from the sparks of a locomotive of a freight train bound north falling on the side of a track where there was a quantity of waste oil that had leaked from the yard and from passing tank cars. The waste oil was all ablaze almost instantaneously, and the flames spread to an adjoining side track, destroying two tank cars partially loaded, one car of barreled oil and one hundred and fifty empty barrels. Altogether there was destroyed one hundred and fifty barrels of oil, which was owned by Rockefellow, Andrews & Flagler, who also lost the empty barrels and one set of tanks. The cars that were destroyed were owned by the Oil Creek and Allegheny Railroad Company. The total loss will not fall short of $5,000.

The Scranton Iron Company during the past year turned out thirty-five thousand tons of rails and other finished iron.

The monument in honor of the Pennsylvania soldiers who fell in Mexico, now being erected on the capitol grounds, Harrisburg, is rapidly approaching completion.

On the evening of the 7th of July, the steam mill of Mr. Bruner, at Riceville, Pa., was burned to ashes. They think the fire caught from the smoke stack. Loss about $5,000; no insurance. Mr. Bruner had a chance to insure about two weeks ago but thought $77 was too high.

Professor Thurston, accompanied by a lady, made a balloon voyage from Meadville on the Fourth. They ascended two and a half miles and descended safely near Blooming Valley, Randolph township, Crawford county.

The Philadelphia *Press* wants the next World's Fair held in that city, 1876.

The mails on the Cumberland Valley Railroad are now carried, as heretofore, the Government having acceded to the terms of the Company.

As a freight train was approaching the big tunnel near Summit Station on the Catawissa road Friday morning, the engine and two cars ran off the track over a high stone wall, injuring Mr. Thomas, the engineer, so that his recovery is doubtful; also seriously injuring the fireman. The accident was caused by the strikers in Schuylkill county taking up a rail and spiking it upside down.

It is said the Commissioners who have been charged with the duty of selecting a site for the Northern Insane Asylum, have fixed on a location in the vicinity of Danville, Montour county.

The Chester Valley *Union* says that whilst digging a post hole, on the farm of David Ash, in West Cain township, near Wagontown, Chester county, a few days since, the party came upon the remains of a soldier of Gen. Wayne's revolutionary army, who was known to have been buried on the farm by the family, but the spot was unknown; the remains were taken up, reinterred, and the place properly marked.

The number of common schools in Berks county is 447. The salary of the County Superintendent is higher than any paid by other counties in the State except Allegheny, Lancaster, Lycoming, Schuylkill and York. With the exception of Allegheny and Lancaster, Berks county has a larger number of schools than any other county in the State, and to this fact may be attributed the rapid reduction of the Democratic majority of "old Berks."

On Friday, June 29th, as Mr. William Burnard, of Sugar Creek township, Armstrong county, was riding near one of the furnaces of the Brady's Bend Iron Company, his horse became frightened, and throwing him off, his head struck the hard cinder, breaking his neck and killing him instantly. He leaves a wife and seven children.

The Clearfield *Journal*, an able Republican weekly newspaper, made its appearance last week in an enlarged form and in a new dress. The paper is much improved, and deserves increased patronage.

A fellow named Edward Boyle, recently convicted of larceny in Northumberland county and sentenced to the Eastern Penitentiary, confessed to a fellow prisoner that he was one of the murderers of the Squibb family in York county, and that Donovan, executed for the crime, was the other. Boyle says he killed the little girl. An investigation has been commenced by the York authorities.

John Wise's balloon or new aerial ship, which had been partially inflated with 20,000 feet of gas, exploded on Friday last, and therefore the aeronaut's proposed trial trip did not take place.

Of all the strange sights in Paris, none is more curious than the snail seller. He trundles a large and shallow handcart through the streets, covered with huge snails crawling all over the sides of the cart, with horns extended, and house on back. A dozen can be purchased for the small sum of two sous; you can select them yourself, and carry them away in a paper bag. Some people eat them raw, like oysters; others roast them with savory herbs. The best snails come from Burgundy in the Autumn, and are fattened on the vine leaves. Those now selling are gathered in every ditch outside the city, the several cemeteries yielding the largest supplies.

SECOND EDITION.

4 O'CLOCK, A. M.

PENNSYLVANIA OIL REGIONS.

NEW TERRITORY TO BE TESTED.

Good Paying Wells---The Oil Belts.

Special Correspondence Pittsburgh Commercial.

OIL CITY, July 10, 1868.

The oil market for the week up to present date has ruled firm, and is marked by a steady advance in prices. Dealers appear to be in a muddle of uncertainty, and are alternately "bull" and "bear" as their interests would seem to dictate. The market promises to be more steady for the remainder of the week. Considerable amount has changed hands, but transactions have been made so quietly as to be hardly perceptible. The ruling prices at this point have been $5 85@6 00 per barrel, the latter being offered quite freely, and $5 50@5 60 on the creek. The prospect for increased activity during the coming week is good.

Dr. J. D. Baldwin, formerly of your city, but for some time a citizen of this place, struck a well at Pleasantville, which is estimated to be producing one hundred and fifty barrels per day. Dr. Baldwin is one of our most enterprising citizens, and we are truly glad to note his deserved prosperity. The well is located on what is known as the Porter lease, in Pleasantville, consisting of twenty acres recently leased by the Doctor at a royalty of one-quarter, and is near the Harmonial or Spiritual well. No doubt our worthy friend feels exceedingly comfortable in a pecuniary point of view at least.

Developments continue brisk in all the new fields, and a large number of new wells in the different localities will be tested within the next few days.

The new territory lying on and adjoining Charley Run, and extending from Reno to Pioneer, running parallel with Oil Creek, is attracting the attention of operators. All the wells that are producing on this run are located on the lands of the Oil City Land Company, whose tract, consisting of 500 acres, is regarded as being most desirably located for oil production. The property adjoins Shaffer Run, and is bounded also by the farms recently purchased by Dr. L. Haldeman, Wm. Phillips, C. Shepard, C. Cornen, and other experienced operators. The Oil City Land Company's leases go off like hot cakes, and a large number have been taken and the wells commenced. The terms upon which these are offered by the company are liberal. The following named gentlemen are the owners of this tract and compose the company: T. B. Porteous, P. H. Tiernan, A. D. Barbour, R. Chisholm, George Cornwall, Hamilton McClintock, of Oil City, and Wm. M. Abrams, of Rimersburg, Clarion county, Pa.

It is believed by many of our best practical operators that the entire range of territory lying on the west side of Oil creek, ten miles in length, by from one to two in width, will be equally as productive when developed as the valley of the creek itself. In proof of which, preparations are being made to test the matter in the only practical way, viz: drilling and testing wells in the various localities. The largest well, the Blakely, on Charley run, producing 100 barrels per day and enough gas to run a 3,000 barrel well and light up your city besides, is on the Oil City Land Company's property as before stated. The royalty given by the owners of this well to the land owners is about twelve per cent. of the production. Eighth interests in the well have been recently sold for $3,000 each, which, at the same rate, would make the well worth, for the working interest $24,000, a low price when the long lease of life had by the Hasson Well, on Shaffer run, just across the ridge and nearly opposite, is considered. The Hasson commenced to flow some ten month since, and is still producing one hundred barrels per day. The Nevins tract of 165 acres, and Dr. Haldeman's and Phillips's lands, lying contiguous, are all supposed to be in the so-called "oil belt." The belief in the existence of oil in what is called "belts," varying in width, has become a positive conviction with many of our best practical operators. The general bearing of oil courses has also been ascertained to be northeast and southwest. The full realization of these general features will result in a greater certainty of obtaining producing wells. As a proof that the idea is correct, the percentage of producing wells has [illegible] years and is still increasing. Oil mining is fast becoming reduced to a science, and the general business so systematized as to render it legitimate and permanent. From twenty to thirty days is all that is now required to drill a well to the depth of eight or nine hundred feet and test the same. In former years this required months of labor. The average price of drilling wells now will hardly exceed $3,500, which in former times cost from $5,000 to $10,000.

Territory where oil is supposed to exist is rapidly appreciating in value, and is consequently being bought up in large quantities.

RALEIGH.

FROM TYRONE, PA.

The Town and its Improvements—An Extensive Rolling Mill Projected—Political.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.

TYRONE, PA., July 8th, 1868.

I see that your correspondents from all quarters of Pennsylvania are noting the business and improvement of their respective localities, and I have concluded to give you a few items about our place.

The lumber interests of this place are much greater than the casual observer would imagine. We ship from this point during the year all grades of lumber, which will amount in the aggregate to the snug sum of two million dollars. This amount does not include the shingle trade, which reaches almost another million. Then we have the coal trade, an item not to be overlooked, which reaches about eight million dollars annually.

A subscription is now being taken up to establish a water works for the town, and furnish pure mountain water through hydrants at every door. The water is brought from what is known as Sinking Spring, which rises about four miles from town, and finds its way through a subterraneous passage, under a portion of the town, and makes its presence again known by rising a short distance above the place at an elevation of about two hundred feet, an altitude sufficient to throw a stream of water over the highest building. The cost of the work is estimated at ten thousand dollars.

A fine large paper mill is now under way, and twenty-five thousand dollars has been already subscribed to complete the enterprise.

The educational interest is not in the background amongst us, as we have now under roof one of the finest school houses in the State, which will accommodate all our scholars.

It is rumored that an enterprising company is about establishing an extensive rolling mill here for the re-rolling of railroad bars. If this enterprise should be undertaken it will give employment to several hundred workmen, and still further make our place one of the most energetic and enterprising in Pennsylvania.

The Good Templars organized here a short time ago, and the officers were installed last night. A good work is carried on by this organization, and its influence is much felt in the community.

The friends of Grant and Colfax are quite jubilant over the prospects of a sure election and a glorious Union triumph this fall. The Democracy feel quite down in the mouth with the New York news. The fact is that their defeat is morally certain, and feeling it to be the case, they snarl and growl at anything and everything.

R.

The Resurrection Plant

A very curious plant, called the resurrection plant, is now offered for sale at New York, at from twenty-five to thirty cents. As seen in the baskets of the venders, it resembles a small bunch of brown and curled-up leaves, as it were, curled in upon itself, with a few thread-like roots at the bottom. These plants are brought from the southern part of Mexico. During the rainy season they flourish luxuriantly, but when the dry weather and hot sun scorch the earth, they too, dry and curl up, and blow about at the mercy of the wind. To all appearances they are as dead as the "brown and sere leaf," but as soon as the rain comes again, the roots suck up the water, the leaves unfold, and assume a beautiful emerald-green appearance. No matter where the plant may be, on a rock, a tree, or the housetop, wherever the winds have blown it, there it rests, and being a true temperance plant, it only asks for water, and at once bursts into new life. Having purchased one of these tufts, and placed it in a soup-plate filled with water, the reader will be surprised to see it gradually unfold, and take on a deep green. The leaves are arranged spirally, and altogether the resurrection plant is the latest curiosity.

THE Medical Society of Pennsylvania, at its recent meeting, resolved that, since the habit of intoxication by alcohol and opium does not seem to be materially controlled by the system of pledge-taking on the part of the people, or of punitive legislation on the part of their representatives, it is the peculiar prerogative of physicians to investigate the causes of this fearful practice, so far as they may exist in the human constitution in professional usage, or common custom, and to recommend sanitary regulations to the Legislature and the people on the same principle, with the same acknowledged, that they would suggest preventatives or palliatives for any other public scourge. The Society accordingly appointed a committee to report at its next meeting on the medical, social and civil aspects of intoxication by alcohol and opium, and the duty of physicians in the premises.

FROM BELLEFONTF, PA.

An Enterprising Town---New Buildings---Manufactories---Political.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.

BELLEFONTE, PA., July 9, 1868.

Allow me to give you a few items regarding this place, as it is one of the most enterprising and go-ahead towns, at the present time, in Pennsylvania. The impulse of true, genuine Western enterprise is driving this place into one of first importance.

As evidence of the spiritedness of its citizens, over one hundred new buildings are now in course of erection, from three thousand dollars to fifty thousand dollars; and I will here mention that the pioneer of enterprise of the place, D. G. Bush, Esq., is erecting a handsome hotel, four story high, 145x120 feet, at a cost of $50,000. Governor Curtin is building a handsome edifice, which is contracted at $20,000. The Presbyterian congregation are pulling down the old church, and will erect a new building upon the site of the old one, at an expenditure of $20,000. A new county prison of beautiful sandstone is about being completed, at an outlay of $60,000. D. G. Bush, Esq., has under contract a new building at $12,000. Mr. Jerry Butt is building a residence which will cost him $10,000. Robert Valentine, Esq., is also building a residence at the contract price of $40,000, John P. Harris, a residence at a cost of $28,000, and E. M. Blanchard a residence at a cost of $18,000.

One large planing, sash and blind mill, two rolling mills, two furnaces, two forges, one wire mill, manufacturing wire for spring mattresses, one axe factory, one glass works, one machine shop and three grist mills, make up the principal manufactories.

A new addition has just been laid out to the southeast portion of the town by Messrs. Bush, Holmes, Drew and Blanchard, which will accommodate the building enterprise of the place, and add materially to the beauty of the place.

The place boasts the finest water-power known for manufacturing purposes. Cold Spring Run, a mountain stream that never varies two feet in rise and fall during the year, supplies sufficient water to drive twenty or more manufactories.

It can safely be asserted that nowhere can be found a spring of water equal to the one which supplies this place with that liquid. Rising at the foot of Academy Hill, on the edge of the town, it flows sufficient water to drive all the necessary apparatus of water works to supply the town with water.

The Democracy are in quite a stew about the New York Convention. One hour they are in high spirits and the next terribly blue, and yet they all feel that no nomination can be made which will secure them from defeat.

The COMMERCIAL, sold here by the enterprising Kinslow Brothers, is looked upon as the ablest, most reliable and enterprising paper in the State, and is read by all parties.

Our city friends who are in the habit of visiting fashionable summer resorts, will find a "visit to our romantic place," a much more valuable health-restoring and recuperating locality than Cape May or Saratoga. When the mercury boils in the city at ninety, and heat-oppressed and sweltering, every one seeks for a cold shady spot. We have a fine mountain breeze, and luxuriant shady dells and retreats in the mountains, close at hand to fly unto. Then come and enjoy the bright sparkling atmosphere of Bellefonte.

R.

ROME IN THE AUGUSTAN ERA.

Life and Manners in the Eternal City.

The streets of Rome were not at all straight, and were besides cluttered up with all sorts of stalls, groggeries and workshops, to the utter discomfort and inconvenience of the promenaders of them. "All Rome," says Martial, "is nothing but an immense tavern where mercers and traders of every description, butchers, innkeepers and barbers, so possess themselves of the streets as everywhere to mask and encumber the sills of the houses." The prætor, as well as the common citizen, was compelled to tramp through mud amidst the filthiest sheds and tenements. There was constant excitement in the streets, owing to the immense crowd, composed of a population living out of doors and of strangers flocking into the city from all parts of the world. Rents, as now-a-days in a court city, were four times as high as anywhere else. Noise and tumult greeted the ears incessantly day and night; Horace complained of it, and delighted to get away into the country. At early dawn the bakers began to bawl out bread; school children to spell in chorus; saws and hammers to clatter in the workshops; carts to jolt along over the massive slabs of the pavement, loaded with timber and stone, and animals charged with heavy burdens to press against and jostle the pedestrians. Pickpockets and beggars abounded, and processions of chanting priests, hawkers of pea-soup and smoking sausages yelled in concert, and loud cries issued from within the walls of the temples; and to all this the rattling of traveling and huckster vehicles which seem to have been considered a great nuisance and which were prohibited from circulating during certain hours, and we have a pretty good idea of a daylight scene in Rome. At night all was still and dark, or, at all events, the hubbub was of a different character. Insecurity was great everywhere and at all hours. Robberies and assassination were very common and went unpunished. Young men delighted in nocturnal adventures. Other dangers were imminent in the shape of ordure dropped from windows and apertures, loose tiles dropping from the roof, and cracked earthenware smashing on the pavement below and on the heads of passers-by.

Other and constant perils menaced the inhabitants of Rome. Houses were badly built and badly kept. House speculators were as numerous and as irresponsible as in New York. Everybody tried to build as cheap and as frail as possible; so negligent were their constructors that the houses were marked by cracks and crevices, and always in danger of falling. "Most of our misery," says Seneca, "is due to our roofs." Even in the great palaces decorated with paintings, everybody frequenting them stood in dread, and ready to scamper at the first intimation of weakness. Houses frequently crumbled and buried their inmates. To these features of insecurity must be added frequent conflagration and occasional earthquakes, inundations and famines.

Roman Senators possessed vast establishments throughout the Italian peninsula. Every lake reflected a palace in its waters, and every gulf of the sea was overlooked by one of their villas. Immense tracts of lands were cultivated by captives of all nations. Every grand mansion with its thousands of slaves and freedmen formed a small township capable of self-support. One of these splendid habitations in the city of Rome, with its plantations of Italian pines, plantaines and laurels, its baths, porticoes, and wide avenues and numerous fountains, might be compared to a great city. Senators of the second rank enjoyed a fortune of $200,000 and $300,000 per annum. The fortune of Pliny the Younger amounted to a very large sum, all of which seems to have been bequeathed to friends and the public in the liberal spirit of a modern millionaire, the town of Como, for instance, being endowed with a library, a school for the education of both sexes, a public bath, and a sum equal to $100,000 with which to regale the entire population.

Rome possessed schools and school teachers. The life of an instructor was a hard one; the duties were burdensome and the compensation light. School was opened before daylight. "The master was compelled to rise earlier than the blacksmith or the weaver, and to breath the effluvia of the lamps brought by the pupils, the smoke of which blackened the busts of Homer and Virgil placed in the schoolroom." The stick and the cat'o-nine tails served to maintain order. Not less painful was the lot of a client a dependent on some rich or powerful man of the upper class. A pitiful stipend of fifty cents a day had to be earned by ignoble services, the most essential of which was to visit his patron before dawn and pay him homage. The poet Martial seems to have been one of these victims, and all he asks, as reward for his verses, is "to have night to himself for sleep," the impossibility of obtaining this privilege, with other vexations, finally driving him out of Rome. Work, of course, was done by slaves, and labor was considered "ungentlemanly." A day's occupation for a Roman citizen consisted principally of honoring birthdays and weddings, visiting the sick, attending on *fetes* and trials, supporting and congratulating candidates for office, acting as witness on the innumerable and tedious ceremonies attending the bargainings, wills and funerals of his friends, and, worst of all, poets' invitations to hear the reading of their last effusions, which, as Juvenal says, were more dreaded than the crumbling of the houses or the constant conflagration. Lawyers and physicians seem to have been the most independent among all classes of citizens, the latter being generally strangers, and, under Julius Cæsar, endowed with the freedom of the city on establishing themselves in it. Patients, it seems, placed more confidence in strangers, most of the physicians at one time being Egyptians and other orientals. Fashionable doctors were richly remunerated by the aristocracy. Pliny mentions a case in which 200,000 sesterces ($10,000) were stipulated for as a recompense to the physician succeeding in the cure. Galen received for the cure of a consul's wife, $2,000. One physician died leaving a fortune of over half a million of dollars, "after having rebuilt the walls of his native town, and executing other works not less costly." A surgeon is fined $500,000, "a sum which he regains, however, in a few years during his exile among the Gauls and on his recall to Rome."

The details of domestic life among the Romans are very scant. Such as they are they exhibit a state of things nearer to that of our own social system than one would imagine. Girls for instance, were taught the labors of the sex appropriate to the times, such as spinning and weaving and the manufacturing of the family raiment. Tombs of Roman women have been found with a weaving apparatus engraved on the floor, it being placed there perhaps as a tribute to superior skill and industry. Instructions to girls among the upper classes was undoubtedly given at home, while, as before stated, those of the less wealthy were sent to school in the neighborhood. Mothers often read Homer and Virgil to their daughters. Special pains were taken to perfect females in the arts of music and dancing. Some attained to great proficiency in singing and in playing on the lute. On the occasions of religious festivals, choruses of virgins of noble family sang hymns in public procession. Stern judges in society sometimes condemned these studies, on the ground of their enfeebling and over exciting the girls, and especially those of Greek extraction. Girls generally married between the ages of thirteen and seventeen, and according to the will of their parents. The engagement ring was made of iron. On the approach of the wedding day the entire household gave itself up the procuring of the necessary bridal presents. The bride bid adieu to her past by consecrating her dolls and her playthings to the divinities who had watched over her infancy. On the wedding-day, the dwellings of the betrothed parties were crowded with relatives and clients, who at the same time acted as witnesses to the marriage contract, at least ten of these being required. The two houses were splendidly illuminated, especially the *atrium*, in which stood the cases containing wax masks of the family's ancestors, blackned with the smoke of sacrifices, and open on the occasion to the inspection of the guests of the house; tapestry, crowns and green branches hung about the walls. A woman, charged with the duty of giving the bride away, joined the hands of the couple and led them to the family altar to sacrifice to the gods, a sacrifice again repeated in the temple to which the party proceeded in procession. Curious crowds gathered of course by the wayside to gaze on it as it passed. At one period the party waited until the evening star had appeared in the firmament before conducting the bride to her new home; always, however, the bride was conducted to the conjugal domicil by the light of flambeaux. Arrived there, a grand banquet terminated the day, the bride reclining at the table by the side of her husband. Gifts were made to the populace and to clients on such occasions; and so expensive sometimes were the weddings, that parties marrying often retreated into the country in order to avoid this expense, as well as the cares incidental to the invitations and honors which their acquaintances accorded them. Who can see much difference between ancient and modern times in this respect?

A great difference there is, however, between the family life of that day and of this day. Women were substantially under the legal tutelage of the men, whether father, husband, or brother, enjoying certain property rights, however, and a certain degree of personal freedom, as society developed under the empire. One phase of their property rights is curious, and seems to have been imitated in our land. "If the husband, suspending payment, had disposed of his fortune in favor of his wife, before declaring himself insolvent, his creditors lost all claim on it." Wealthy women had their own business man, and, of course, confidant, who is represented as "absurd and insipid" before men, "but a cunning and perfect lawyer" with his employer. Sometimes, as might be expected, the relationship proved to be criminal. Our author very ungallantly states that "it is in the nature of things for women, thus in an independent position, often to take the reins of government in their own hands, and rule the house and their husbands in the full sense of the term." Juvenal knew of nothing so insupportable as a rich wife. The position of Roman women in society was not less independent than within the household. Even in former times under the republic they were never subjected to the same restrictions as the wedded Greeks, whose greatest ambition was to be spoken of as little as possible among men, whether for good or evil, and who recognized in the threshold of their dwelling a barrier which they could only allow themselves to cross exceptionally without peril to their reputation. Although in ancient Rome the domestic virtues were also only or principally appreciated in the family circle, custom, however, never excluded the matron from society and from public places. Women were not afraid to show themselves and frequent public spectacles and festivals. With the dissolution of the ancient *regime* of the family, and the disappearance of social austerity, there prevailed more and more the tendency of women to emancipate themselves from all external constraint, and already at the commencement of the empire scarcely and barriers remained to oppose in any important degree the influence of Roman women within the sphere of their social position.

The social rights and liberties of women certainly originated in ancient Rome, along with the political rights of men, that is to say, when contrasted with Greek and Oriental views of the position of woman. The effect of this emancipation is a subject of great interest, and one which legislators will do well to consider seriously. The noblest types of Roman female character belong to the early times of the Republic, and not to the empire, when Roman women enjoyed most freedom. Certain it is Roman society became terribly dissolute and corrupt. The causes of this corruption mentioned by our author are the levity with which marriages were made and unmade, or in other words, the facilities for contracting marriage and for effecting a divorce. "Seneca says that women dated their years not according to consulates, but accordingly to the number of their husbands;" again to slavery?, which provided for the system of concubinage; again, to the immoral literature of the day, like Ovid's works; and above all, perhaps, to the love of, and attendance on spectacles such as gladiatorial combats, which destroyed all that nice sensibility without which no moral power can subsist in man or in woman. The depravity of women at these spectacles and at banquets, their pride in competing with men in the gymnasia, in fencing, in passing the night in drinking orgies, affords a sickening picture of degeneracy. The Christian religion was all important to revive the moral sense, and rescue both men and women from the surely political progress characteristic of the spirit of Roman civilization. Christianity was not a political scheme, and it is a question whether the political extension of "woman's rights" is an advantage or a disadvantage to the sex. The great political lesson taught by a study of Roman life is the danger of centralizing power; and the great moral lesson is the danger of regarding woman's advancement as dependent on political theory.—*From "Moeurs Romaines du Regne d'Auguste," by M. Friedlander, free translation by Ch. Vogel.*

An Extraordinary Curiosity.

The Montreal *Gazette* says: A wonderful old document is at present in Canada, being nothing less than the skin or parchment signed two hundred and thirty years ago by the Scottish people and known as the "National Covenant of Scotland." The substance of the deed is written in a firm, beautiful hand, almost unique in its kind; the signatures of the noblemen (including the famous Montrose) and many of the others are very distinct, as also are those obliterated in the blood of their subscribers, while the whole parchment is in a good state of preservation.

This celebrated old document is, without doubt, a relic of the troublous times which gave it existence. No era of Scotland's history claims more interest or presents greater charms than the memorable year 1638, when, on the 1st day of March, its vigorous and high-minded people, oppressed by restrictions on their religious liberty, and roused to resistance by the attempts of the King and his ambitious prelate to violate their consciences by forcing upon them a liturgy utterly opposed to their Presbyterian notion of simple worship, rose up *en masse*, and with unanimity of views and feelings unparalleled, subscribed the National Covenant of Scotland. The Covenant survived the crisis that called it forth. For the following fifty years, the principles which produced a generation of heroes, found their noblest exponents in the lives and sufferings of their sons. Purified in martyr blood, they triumphed in the cause of freedom, and left a legacy to succeeding generations, which to us was never more sensibly enjoyed than in the present age.

For the past seventy years the document has been in the possession of a family of the name of Henderson, into whose grandfather's hands it came when he was the senior Cameronian Pastor in Scotland.

The existence of the document is well known in the United Kingdom, where in most of the principal towns and places it has been shown.

Beecher on Persecution.

Henry Ward Beecher lately preached a sermon having especial reference to the expulsion of George H. Stuart by the Reformed Presbyterian church, in which he said:—

I pray you consider what it is to be put out of a church for no breach of morality. Is it not persecution? There are two sorts of persecution—the major and the minor. The minor is where a man is fined; where he is imprisoned; where he is put in jail; where his goods are sequestered. And sometimes an inflammatory course is taken with men, and for the benefit of their souls, their bodies are purged with fire; but this is called by all persecution. I call it persecution, too, but it is the minor persecution, because they have power to slay the body, and that is the end of it. The major persecution is where a man lives and the magistrate does not meddle with him, and the church does not harm him outwardly, *but only blasts him*. It shuts the door against him. It takes the table of communion from him. It refuses him all fellowship and love, and confidence. It denies him those very things on which the soul subsists. It takes away from him that which makes life worth having. It makes him a marked man; so that the children hearing their parents talking of his being cast out of church, shrink from him, and, supposing him to be some monster, look for his horns and hoofs. They torment his soul. Is there no persecution in that? I tell you that moral intolerance is a great deal more hideous than civil intolerance; and I think there is no punishment so wicked and so unauthorized, by reason and conscience, as that which you inflict upon a good, right-living, true-hearted man, merely because he differs from you on a doctrine or a ritual. I affirm the individual right of Christian men. I stand on that broad ground which was first taught by Christ, that God receives all men that worship him as a spirit in sincerity and truth.

A FRENCH report on the Public English Schools has appeared. A writer says of the defective kind of education: "There are 16,000 boys in England receiving this kind of education, and the best illustration of its inefficiency is seen in the fact that out of 2,886 applicants for competitive examination to obtain government positions only six per cent. belonged to this class. These examinations are for positions in the army, navy and civil service, and a young man who is incompetent to pass them must possess very limited acquirements. It will sound odd to the American reader to learn that admission to the class rooms of the schools was refused both to the French Commissioners and to a Committee from the English Government also, but such was the case, though it seems in strange contrast to the liberty allowed in this country.

WEEKLY COMMERCIAL.

A LARGE SHEET CONTAINING ALL THE CURRENT NEWS, MISCELLANEOUS, LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC INTELLIGENCE, AND VALUABLE READING FOR THE FAMILY.

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☞ Postmasters are requested to act as Agents.

☞ Communications designed for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

☞ Letters on business, subscriptions, &c., address

COMMERCIAL, PITTSBURGH.

Destruction of Reed Torpedo Factory.

Our special correspondent at Oil City has already announced the fact of the explosion of the Reed Torpedo Factory at Reno. The Titusville *Herald* says: The building in which the manufactory was located was blown to atoms, and scarcely a vestige of it remained. Mr. F. T. Munson, the Agent of the Reed Company, was the only person in the building at the time of the explosion. His body was found lifeless and shockingly mutilated, at about three hundred feet distance. Two other buildings in the vicinity were partially demolished. One of these was occupied by Mr. Munson's family, but fortunately none of them were injured. The fragments of the building that contained the manufactory were blown in every direction, and one of them entered a window of Mr. C. V. Calver's residence, striking and slightly injuring Miss Culver. There were about one thousand pounds of powder of different varieties in the manufactory just before the explosion, besides ten or fifteen loaded torpedoes. The cause of the explosion is shrouded in mystery.

New Testimony.

DR. ABORN 134 Smithfield street, Pittsburgh—Dear Sir: After having been partially deaf for near two years, which has increased so as to be quite annoying for the last six months, I have taken your medicine for one month, and believe my hearing is completely restored. The discharge from the ears, which was quite annoying and very profuse, seems to have entirely disappeared. Respectfully, Yours &c., M. S. A. MCCRACKEN, Attorney at law and county Recorder.

WASHINGTON, Pa., July 6, 1868.

DIED:

WOODWELL—On Saturday afternoon, the 11th inst., GERTRUDE, infant daughter of Wm. K. and Elizabeth Woodwell.

Funeral on MONDAY MORNING, at 9 o'clock.

EGGERS—On Saturday evening, the 11th inst., at the residence of her father in the Eighth ward of Allegheny City, ELLIE, infant daughter of Henry F. and Alcemena Eggers, aged eighteen months and seven days.

The funeral will take place TO-DAY at 3 o'clock. Friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

BURKE—On Saturday morning, at the residence of Andrew Burke, Esq., in Ross township, Mrs. HARRIET LOUISA BURKE, relict of the late Robert Burke, Esq.

The funeral will take place on MONDAY, the 13th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., to proceed to the Allegheny Cemetery, from the family residence near Perrysville.

KOETHEN—On Saturday evening, July 11th, 1868, ANNA, infant daughter of Charles and Anna Koethen.

The funeral will take place on MONDAY MORNING at 10 o'clock.

☞ *Advertisements on this page under the several heads of* WANTED, FOR SALE, FOR RENT, &c., *will be inserted at transient rates only*—TEN CENTS *per line for each insertion. No advertisement less than* THIRTY CENTS.

WANTED.

WANTED—PARTNER—A Young Man who has $500 and can give security for $1,000 to take an interest in an established business. Address Box "J," this office.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE—$4,000. Two Young Men possessing the above amount desire to purchase an Interest in a well established business. Address X. Y., Commercial office.

WANTED—TO BORROW $65,000—For Two or Three Years; security First Bond and Mortgage on property worth over double the amount. Address, giving real name and where an interview can be had, "Money," Gazette office.

WANTED—HOUSEKEEPER AND TEACHERS—A good and efficient Housekeeper, one who understands Cooking; also, Two Female Teachers for one of our public Institutions. Best of references required. Application to be made at 67 Fourth street, Jones' Building, Room No. 3, on or before Monday, July 13th.

WANTED—TO CONTRACT—Immediately, to contract with a responsible party to manufacture 1,500 Hollow Dash Atmospheric Churns. Call at once on J. C. TILTON, No 10½ St. Clair street. tf

WANTED--AGENTS.

WANTED—AGENTS—To sell Metallic Clothes Lines; can make $10 to $20 per day. Address, with stamp, GEO. KIMBALL & CO., Cleveland, O.

MONEY TO LOAN.

WANTED—TO LOAN—$100,000 to Loan on Bond and Mortgage. Apply or address CROFT & PHILLIPS, No. 139 Fourth street. tf

EMPLOYMENT BUREAU.

249. FIFTY LABORERS, TEN Railroad Hands, free transportation, two Tinsmiths, two Blacksmiths and men of all trades and business can find immediate employment.

249. THE BEST OF POSITIONS obtained for Clerks, Salesmen, Bookkeepers, all out of employment.

249. GARDENERS, FARM Hands, Drivers and Family Help as a specialty. Applicants by mail enclose 25 cents. HEBARD & CRAWFORD, 249 Penn street.

BOARDING.

BOARDING—A Gentleman and his Wife, or two single Gentlemen, can be accommodated with pleasant Rooms and Board, by applying at 150 Third street.

FOR SALE--CITY.

FOR SALE—FACTORY—New plaining Mill Door and Sash Factory in Alliance, Stark county, Ohio, in first rate order and doing a good business. For particulars address MILLER & REESE, Alliance, Ohio. MTh

FOR SALE—GROCERY STORE—Small Grocery Store, in Lawrenceville, wel established and doing a paying business, $1,500 required. Owner is leaving the city. Address Grocer, Commercial office.

FOR SALE--REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BUILDING LOTS—In Allegheny city. The Executors of the late General Robinson will sell Five valuable Building Lots, situated on the North Commons, each Lot 24x170 feet. These Lots are among the most desirable for private residences of any to be had in the city. Also, the Family Carriage and pair of fine Horses, with Harness complete. Apply at the Office of JNO. D. ROBINSON, No. 14 Federal street, Allegheny city. tf

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—HOUSE—New Brick House of Five Rooms, in good location, Seventh Ward. Inquire of CHATHAM T. EWING, Attorney at Law, 69 Grant street. tf

FOR RENT—HOUSES—Two small Houses in Sixth Ward, four and five Rooms. Rent low. Inquire at 121 Center Avenue.

SUMMER-RESORTS.

UNION HOTEL, SARATOGA.—Popular Prices. Superior accommodations for Families and Gentlemen. $4 50 per Day, $28 00 per Week, $100 for Four Weeks. Omnibus and Baggage Master to receive Checks at Station. Open from June 1st to October 1st. Address LELAND BROTHERS, or S. LELAND & CO., Metropolitan Hotel, New York. WS

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All moneys sent by Postoffice Order at our risk. We guarantee full amount in goods, at lowest rates, for all moneys sent to us. Address

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55 Murray street, New York.
Postoffice Box 3,131. eod

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The Daily Commercial

MONDAY, JULY 13, 1868.

THE COMMERCIAL is the largest daily paper in the State, and gives daily one-fourth more reading than any other paper in Pittsburgh. It is the only Pittsburgh paper that uses the telegraph liberally, gives full market reports, and all the news of the day.

As proof of the estimate placed on the market reports of the COMMERCIAL, we will state that they are regularly copied by the New York Economist, Shipping List, Iron Age, and other papers of this character in that and other cities, and that leading English commercial papers and circulars regularly reprint them with credit. There is within five hundred miles, hardly an Iron Factory, Oil Refinery, or leading manufactory of any kind that is not a subscriber to the COMMERCIAL, principally because its reports are the only full and reliable given of the Pittsburgh markets.

National Union Republican Ticket.

FOR PRESIDENT,
ULYSSES S. GRANT.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
SCHUYLER COLFAX.

FOR AUDITOR GENERAL OF PENNA.
JOHN F. HARTRANFT.

FOR SURVEYOR GENERAL OF PENNA.
JACOB M. CAMPBELL.

CONGRESS—XXIId DISTRICT.
JAMES S. NEGLEY.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS.

AT LARGE.
G. Morrison Coates, of Philadelphia.
Thos. M. Marshall, of Pittsburgh.

District.		District.	
1.	W. H. Barnes,	13.	Samuel Snow,
2.	W. J. Pollock,	14.	B. F. Wagonseller,
3.	Richard Wildey,	15.	Chas. H. Miller,
4.	E. W. Hill,	16.	George W. Elder,
5.	[illegible] McGill,	17.	John Stewart,
6.	J. H. Bringhurst,	18.	A. G. Olmstead,
7.	Franklin C. Hooton,	19.	James Sill,
8.	Isaac Eckert,	20.	H. C. Johnson,
9.	Morris Hooper,	21.	J. K. Ewing,
10.	David M. Rank,	22.	Wm. Frew,
11.	Wm. Davis,	23.	A. W. Crawford,
12.	W. W. Ketcham.	24.	J. S. Rutan.

COUNTY TICKET.

SENATOR—JAMES L. GRAHAM.

ASSEMBLY—GEORGE WILSON, MILES S. HUMPHREYS, VINCENT MILLER, JAMES TAYLOR, SAMUEL KERR, GEORGE F. MORGAN.

DISTRICT ATTORNEY—ALFRED L. PEARSON.

ASSISTANT DISTRICT ATTORNEY—J. H. BLACK.

COUNTY CONTROLLER—HENRY LAMBERT.

COUNTY COMMISSIONER—JONATHAN NEELEY.

COUNTY SURVEYOR—R. L. McCULLY.

DIRECTOR OF POOR—J. G. MURRAY.

GOVERNOR GEARY has written a letter to Senator SHOEMAKER, declining to call an extra session of the Legislature to remedy the defects in the Registry Law. He does not think the facts in the case present such an extraordinary occasion as is contemplated by the Constitution.

On Friday BUCKALEW and DOOLITTLE in the Senate, both eminent Democrats, felt called upon to repudiate BLAIR. In the House, the following day, BROOKS, the Democratic leader, was compelled to disown him and repudiate his revolutionary principles. This is a bad beginning. When the leaders feel called upon to repudiate the candidate of the party, what should the rank and file do?

UPON the belief that SEYMOUR and BLAIR stand no chance of an election, the tone in financial and business circles has improved; and if stability and confidence are completely restored it will be because the election of GRANT and COLFAX will be regarded as absolutely certain. This certainty being already assured, it is probable that the Repudiation and Revolution ticket will cease to affect adversely the market many days longer.

THIS is the anniversary of the commencement of the great SEYMOUR Riot in New York, in 1863. It should be observed by his friends in some suitable way. A negro asylum or two with their inmates might be burned; or half a dozen "niggers"—fallen might do—could be roasted alive; a few disabled soldiers hung to lamp posts would be a very pretty thing. An address from SEYMOUR himself while some one or all of these observances were going on, would perhaps be the most proper thing for the day. Any time during the week will do.

THOSE who have their funds in government bonds are compelled to include the interest they receive in their income return, on which they pay a tax of five per cent. The proposition to tax this interest again takes the shape of confiscation, is a direct assault on the character of government securities and the most direct way to break down the national credit. Why stop at ten per cent. and not take the whole of the interest? Why not confiscate a part or the whole of the principal? Having already paid five per cent. why should the interest be taxed further, except as the most certain way to destroy the character of the security?

IT is reported that a conference of leading Democrats in New York a few days ago, at which SEYMOUR and BLAIR were present, it was "agreed" to carry certain States, among them New York, Pennsylvania and Ohio. To agree on any less States, would be to agree to be beaten. The Democratic leaders know perfectly what they must do to save themselves. But there is a slight difference between agreeing to do it and doing it. No Republican should delude himself with the belief that the Repudiationists will not make a tremendous effort. Henceforth the campaign will be active. The issue has been squarely put, and on it, with a reasonable effort, GRANT and COLFAX will surely win.

A WASHINGTON dispatch states that "since the nomination of HORATIO SEYMOUR by the Democratic Convention, several of the Democratic members of Congress have declared most emphatically for GRANT. Among these accessions to the Republican ranks is THOS. E. STEWART, Mr. BROOKS's successor from the Sixth New York District. S. F. CARY, the eight-hour, greenback Representative from Cincinnati, telegraphed after he had heard of the nomination of SEYMOUR, that the Convention ought to follow it up by making VALLANDIGHAM the Vice Presidential candidate. The Democrats generally acknowledge that they have a bad ticket, and concede the election publicly to the Republicans."

BLAIR has been making a speech, and in it he shoots away ahead of SEYMOUR, out-Heroding Herod. Not only is he in favor of subjugating the colored race, and remanding them to bondage again, but he has shamelessly declared his admiration for those who by treason and bloody warfare sought to destroy the Republic—a warfare in which he declares they "proved themselves our peers." In a letter of only a few days previous, BLAIR openly proclaimed for forcible revolution. The abject, shameless prostration at the feet of the rebel leaders naturally follows. If after this a man who shouldered a musket for rebellion hesitates, he will be guilty of the rankest ingratitude. But what will thoughtful, true men say—and how will they act? We can safely leave them to answer for themselves.

EARLY in the spring of 1861, HORATIO SEYMOUR meeting Judge CHAS. H. RUGGLES in New York, asked him: "Judge, have you read the Confederate [Montgomery] Constitution? * * * I think it is better than ours (the Federal)." "Then why not," he continued, "obviate all difficulty, by simply adopting that [Confederate] Constitution?" Such was SEYMOUR's idea then, and by no word or deed has he indicated that he has ever repudiated it. Throughout the war he acted as though he desired the overthrow of the Federal and the success of the Confederate Constitution. If in the mysterious dispensations of Providence HORATIO SEYMOUR should be elected President, he will be animated by the same spirit. No one who entertains the opinion that Mr. SEYMOUR is a better man than General GRANT to occupy the White House for the next four years, should fail to do all in his power to elect him. All such can count for a certainty on the most energetic co-operation of every unrepentant rebel in the land.

FRANK BLAIR has a shorter cut even than ANDREW JOHNSON. The latter threatened to "kick Congress out" military and alone, but the former will be content with nothing less than "trampling into dust the usurpations of Congress, known as the Reconstruction acts." This proposition does credit to the reputation of the BLAIR family, who possess a prescriptive right to put a torpedo under everybody and everything that does not exactly please them. FRANK is a natural revolutionist in a small way—about the last man in the land who should be permitted to have influence in public affairs or stand in the position where by any accident he would succeed to the Presidency. SEYMOUR is troubled by the phantom of hereditary insanity, and well he may be, for two near relatives died by their own hands—a state of things which gives to BLAIR's nomination a decided interest. A man who already trembles lest he go crazy before the campaign is over, with a reckless, rollicking revolutionist for a colleague, cannot be said to form a ticket calculated to satisfy the public mind in troublous times.

THE CALL AND THE RESPONSE.

The long expected call upon ANDREW BURT appeared in print yesterday, and the beggarly array of names caused no little surprise. These calls are never entitled to much political significance; but when we consider the time spent, the amount of begging and boring done, and the big talk indulged in, this call upon Mr. BURT is one of the weakest and most insignificant ever issued. The "five thousand signers" have dwindled down to less than two hundred names, which are published, and "fifteen hundred others," which are not published. The signers ask Mr. BURT "to become the Independent Workingmen's and Citizens' candidate" for Congress, and allow him the privilege of making his own platform. There is nothing said about "Democracy" in the call, and so far as the names are known to us, few Democrats have signed it. The names of the "well known Republicans" and "influential Democrats" who are to sustain the nomination of Mr. BURT, have not been put forth, and we must charitably conclude that they are among the "fifteen hundred others."

Mr. BURT, in his response to the call, declares that "he has not sought, nor does he now desire to be a candidate." If sincerely uttered, this declaration betrays a hopelessness of success, and means declension. If otherwise, it is simply demagogism.

He then avails himself of the privilege accorded him to make his own platform; adopts the financial views of General CARY, as embodied in his bill before Congress; advocates a further lessening of the public burdens by reducing the army and navy and abolishing the Freedmen's Bureau; declares in favor of giving the public lands to actual settlers, and allowing each State to settle the question of suffrage for itself. He declares himself "opposed to all schemes of repudiation, and in favor of paying the national obligations according to the letter and spirit of the contract," but he believes "that all government indebtedness not expressly made payable in coin may be justly paid in legal tender notes."

The above is Mr. BURT's platform, made after he had waited so long in hopes of getting something to suit him from the assembled wisdom of the Democracy of the nation at New York. It matters very little, however, what his views may be, because he is in no sense a representative man, however ambitious he may be to become such. The leading and influential men of the Democratic party do not show their hands in connection with this movement, and are not to be deceived by so weak and flimsy a device. Certain wire pullers may succeed in getting the nomination of BURT indorsed, in some way or other, but the hard shell Democrats will repudiate him to a man at the ballot box, and leave him without the ghost of a chance. The call has neither potency nor prestige, and is in itself enough to kill him.

CAN THEY BE SUPPORTED?

Republicans everywhere are not only satisfied, but decidedly pleased with SEYMOUR and BLAIR as the Democratic candidates. With them, it has been remarked truly, there will be no beating the bush, but a square stand-up fight. SEYMOUR's record as a rebel sympathizer, can neither be disputed by his party nor supported by a single voter who opposed McCLELLAN. Compared to SEYMOUR, McCLELLAN was a patriot, and eminently worthy of the support of his party. To the bitter end, throughout the war, and at every stage of it, SEYMOUR led the Copperhead forces—the most effective auxiliary the rebels ever had. The Confederacy had two grounds of hope: recognition by France and England and the promised diversion by Northern copperheads; and the rebel leaders relied with confidence on HORATIO SEYMOUR to create that diversion. Nor did they rely in vain. On the very day the field of Gettysburg was being drenched with the blood of our devoted soldiers, and GRANT was receiving the surrender of Vicksburg, SEYMOUR was stimulating his ruthless followers in New York to the riot which was characterized by every crime in the dark catalogue of wickedness and depravity. No record of that terrible crisis is faithful, from every page of which glares not the proof of the truth of this indictment. The SEYMOUR whose [illegible] were then heard, and whose efforts in behalf of the rebels were seen and felt in realities too shocking and too disgusting even now to contemplate with anything like calmness, is the cold, heartless, aspiring demagogue whom the New York convention, as the result of discreditable intrigue, have presented as the standard bearer of the Democratic party. Thousands who looked hopefully to the Convention in the belief that a true man and a patriot would be chosen, turn from the ticket in utter disgust, and indignantly denounce it as a fraud and an insult. The selection of BLAIR serves only to intensify this feeling. As a politician reckless, aspiring, revolutionary and faithless; as a man, insincere, [illegible] and unprincipled, he was the least deserving of all the candidates before the Convention. If he is a Democrat, probably some one in the party can testify to the time when he became one. Little more than three years ago he acted with—[illegible] support—the Republican party, and swung loose because it would not acknowledge his reckless and revolutionary leadership. Like all the BLAIRS, he was a nuisance to the Republicans, and the Democrats will soon enough find him out as such to their cost, if they do not already realize this disagreeable truth. Only two days before that on which by some strange fatality he was placed second to SEYMOUR on the Democratic ticket, he wrote a letter containing doctrines more revolutionary than any public man ever dared to avow. He proclaimed himself to be in favor of nullifying the action of Congress in regard to the South, of overturning by force the governments of the States, and the restoration of the old pro-slavery order of things. On these views he said he wished to stand before the Convention. Standing on them, the Southern States in a body flocked to his standard; the Seymourites seconded the movement, and his nomination followed as the necessary sequel to the nomination of HORATIO SEYMOUR. His nomination in one aspect, that is, considering by whom the Convention was directed, was a perfectly natural result. In another aspect, that is, considering what were the expectations and the opportunities of the party, his nomination and the nomination of SEYMOUR as well, is one of those marvels which at lengthened periods startle and disgust those in whose name they pretend to be made.

Now we ask thoughtful men,—if they can support these candidates? Leaving out of view the platform of repudiation and dishonor on which they stand, can men who realize their responsibilities as electors prefer SEYMOUR and BLAIR to GRANT and COLFAX?

THE SEYMOUR MOB.

THE WORDS THAT CAUSED IT.

As this is the anniversary of the bloody SEYMOUR mob in New York, July, 1863, it is proper to quote the language of SEYMOUR that produced it. We quote from his infamous speech, concluding as follows:

> "We only ask that you shall give to us that which you claim for yourselves, and that which every freeman, and every man who respects himself will have—freedom of speech, the right to exercise all the franchises conferred by the Constitution upon American citizens. (Great applause.) Can you safely deny us these? Will you not trample upon your own rights if you refuse to listen? Do you not create revolution when you say that your persons may be rightfully seized, your property confiscated, your homes entered? Are you not exposing yourselves, your own interests, to as great a peril as that with which you threaten us? Remember this: that the bloody, and treasonable, and revolutionary doctrine of public necessity can be proclaimed by a mob as well as by a government." (Applause.)

The mob took the hint, organized, commenced operations, at the height of their bloody carnival were addressed as "my friends" by SEYMOUR, and were not quelled before several hundred unoffending citizens—many of them women and children—had fallen a prey to their ferocity.

HOMEWARD BOUND SWEARING MAD.

The PENDLETON Escort and friends passed through Pittsburgh Saturday, homeward bound from the Convention. To say that they were swearing mad over the nominations, as well as copiously perspiring, would be but to mildly describe the frame of mind most of them were in. The sun's fierce rays were hardly more fierce than the indignation which some openly expressed and others made ineffectual attempts to smother. Those gay little flags which the Escort bore so proudly when bound to New York to dictate the nomination of their favorite, were nowhere to be seen, and the counterfeit greenbacks with which the zealous gentlemen were then beplastered, had almost wholly disappeared. The sorrowfully swearing crowd attracted scarcely less attention at the depot, than when, five days before, with band and banners they marched forth to conquer. It is unnecessary to say that the Escort were not honored with a return reception. The Democracy of Pittsburgh were not in a humor for anything but condolence, and as they had been for two days, were expending their grief in seclusion.

EFFECTS OF THE DEMOCRATIC PLATFORM.

The London Times, one of the shrewdest financial papers in the world, says that one of the planks in the Democratic platform means partial repudiation. It will be interesting to watch the effect of this statement on the bonds. If the Democratic doctrine became popular, there would be a gradual tendency to depreciation of bonds in the markets of Europe. That is as certain as two and two make four. If the capitalists see any tendency on the part of America to repudiate, they will not touch our securities. On whom are the consequences of depreciation to fall? When workingmen say "not on us," they little know how many of their brethren have invested in Government bonds all their savings. There are many sons of toil—far more than capitalists—who have put their little savings into Government securities, and when those workingmen who have nothing cry out against those who have, they hit the industrious and careful, who by years of prudence and good management were enabled to save the nation in its time of peril.

There will be many adventurers, who have not twenty dollars capital and are heavily in debt, who will sing the praises of repudiation. It matters little to them who sinks so long as they swim. Without pluck or ability for honest work, men who never did a day's work in their lives, will cry out greenbacks for bonds. They know not what they mean, unless they think they shall tickle the ears of workingmen, who, if they are wise, will sustain the national credit, and they will find in that perfect security for the future for themselves and children.

"SEYMOUR COMES TO THE REPUDIATION SCRATCH."

The New York Journal of Commerce, a staid Democratic paper, influential in commercial circles, denounces the SEYMOUR and BLAIR platform as "out and out repudiation of a solemn obligation." It affirms that on the question of repudiation the "Democrats are boldly committed," that "the proposition is both wicked and disgraceful," but concludes by saying that "the platform is the very opposite of Gov. SEYMOUR's well known views." Had the Journal of Commerce waited only a single day it would have been saved the necessity of taking the last assertion back and confessing that SEYMOUR and the platform are one—in other words, that SEYMOUR heartily indorses the platform—rank with repudiation as it is—as expressing his views. In his speech responding to the committee appointed to communicate to him the action of the Convention, he said:

> "You have also given me a copy of the resolutions put forth by the Convention, showing its position upon all the great questions which now agitate the country. As presiding officer of that Convention, I am familiar with their scope and import; as one of its members, I am a party to their terms. They are in accord with my views, and as I will stand upon them in the contest into which we are now entering, and I shall strive to carry them out in future, wherever I may be placed, in public or in private life. (Cheers.)

Democrats who have been trying to delude themselves into the belief that they can consistently support SEYMOUR notwithstanding the Platform is unmitigated repudiation, will here perceive that this is impossible. SEYMOUR declares unequivocally that the platform accords with his wishes, and in the contest promises to stand on it. There is but one course open to honest Democrats—repudiate the repudiators and go for GRANT and COLFAX.

The Potent Influence.

The Dayton Ledger, Vallandigham's paper, scores the backs of those "who faltered in their support of Pendleton in the face of most positive instructions from their constituency." Both Indiana and Illinois are accused of coquetting at the start and finally proving "false to their most honorable pledges." As for the Southern delegates, the seductions of Wall street were too much for them. The Ledger then says:

> "The Southern representatives, too, were not proof against the blandishments of our Eastern allies, [illegible]"

GEN. GRANT was in Maysville, (Ky.,) the other day, when the people in great numbers turned out to see him, including a goodly number of the "unreconstructed." A great deal of hand shaking took place, previous to which the General made "a neat little speech," which was as follows: "Gentlemen: I am very glad to see you, but you must not expect any speech from me. I leave that with my old school mate, Mr. Wadsworth." The speech suited so well that the people all cheered and shook hands around again.

AMONG the last things done by the Democratic Convention was the adoption of a resolution thanking Chief Justice Chase "for the justice, impartiality and integrity with which he presided over the court of impeachment." Considering that this is all he gets, it must be conceded that the Chief Justice took his pigs to a poor market.

THE wonderfully old document, the "National Covenant of Scotland," is at present in Canada. The parchment or skin was signed 230 years ago. For the past seventy years the document has been in the possession of a family by the name of Henderson, into whose grandfather's hands it came when he was the senior Cameronian pastor in Scotland.

THEY have taken another census of the population of Chicago, or perhaps added up anew the old one. At any rate, they now say that "the present population of Chicago may be fairly estimated at 260,420." Considering that this is only an estimate, the figures are refined to a nicety to what the population will be next week or month, no one will venture to guess.

Indian Slavery.

In the settled portions of California, the Indians are virtually held in slavery and are submissive in exact proportion to the power of the whites. A Pacific letter states that the whites claim and exercise absolute ownership over them; and, while there is no law to invest them with ownership, no legal remedy is ever offered the Indian to right the wrongs to which he is subjected. He is daily bought and sold by his white masters; he is flogged by them whenever they choose, and he has no protection. The females are chosen by the white men for mistresses, and, when found to be unfaithful (as they almost always of course are), are flogged severely and sometimes put to death. They are hired out in gangs at so much per head, under the superintendence of an overseer. They are fed on coarse food, and sometimes on scant allowance of that. They are poorly clad, and in sickness they must generally take care of themselves as best they may. When wanted they must work, and even the nursing mother must carry her infant into the field, and work with it lying in the basket on the ground or strapped on her back while she works with the gang. They are a base and gluttonous race, and are not improved by their condition of servitude, which is without right or morality.

Meat from Australia.

The Australians have so much live beef and mutton that they want a market. Beef is commonly sold in that country for five cents per pound and mutton for four cents. Pork is not much eaten. For some time the colonists have made attempts to get their meat to the English market in a state so that it could be retailed. Now a large number of merchants, stock owners and bankers in New South Wales, have formed themselves into an association with a view of testing the efficacy of the freezing system. A ship is now on its way to England with a large cargo of Australian beef and mutton packed in ice, or reduced, by chemical means, to a semi-frozen condition. Victoria has entered the list against New South Wales, and has sent a cargo through by way of Panama, which reached England earlier than the first venture of the parent colony. The meat was in excellent condition when inspected, and found a ready market.

SOME New York parties have leased extensive grounds at Locust Point, just below Baltimore, and are arranging for a large petroleum business, feeling sure that on the completion of the Connellsville & Pittsburgh road, a large part of the Pennsylvania oil business, and all that of West Virginia, will concentrate at Baltimore, as the most economical point of shipment. Northern capitalists are also arranging to erect warehouses for storage, so as to make advances on goods stored; and extensive grain elevators are soon to be built to accommodate the important and rapidly-growing trade in grain. A pier of 650 by 80 feet (400 feet of which is already completed), will soon give over 25,000 square feet of entirely covered pierage—large enough for six first-class ocean steamers to discharge and load at the same time. The Baltimore and Liverpool steamers are now making the regular trips, sailing from each side of the ocean every fortnight; and the Bremen line dispatches one of its large steamers every month, each way, stopping at Southampton, and they already are crowded with freight, and come back crowded with the better class of emigrants, to settle in the rich valleys of Maryland and Virginia, or to go further west. A new line of steamers, the capital for which has been largely subscribed in Baltimore, is to connect with Charleston; and several important connecting railroads, which have not been mentioned, are all uniting their currents to swell the commerce of the "Monumental city," and give it a growth of commanding magnitude for the future. The growth of Baltimore has been very rapid. The present population is over 300,000.

THE New York Sun has a way of saying caustic things peculiar to itself. For instance, speaking of Horatio Seymour as presiding officer of the convention, it says:

> [illegible]

If Seymour ever forgives the writer of the above we have very much misunderstood him. In fact, few men would. But the Sun's application of caustic to Blair is quite as timely done, thus:

> [illegible]

Those who know Blair will relish, hugely, this allusion to his "strict temperance principles."

THE Emperor of Austria has trouble with the Bohemians. He has made a visit to attempt to conciliate the Bohemian nationalities and failed. The Kaiser was enthusiastically received by the German and Jewish inhabitants of Prague and by the municipal authorities, irrespective of race; but the mass of the Czechish singing, gymnastic and political clubs, and the Czechish students at the University, not only held themselves aloof from these demonstrations, but seized the occasion to make excursions into the neighboring country and there to make political demonstrations in favor of their nationality.

IT is very touching to read of the devotion with which Pendleton stayed by the telegraphic means of communication during the sitting of the National Convention. His letter to Seymour, when the game was up for himself, was a clever piece of scheming. As Pendleton saw his chances vanish he made up his mind to die with a good grace, and the crafty letter to Seymour was the mantle that hid the disappointment as young greenbacks fell. That, however, cannot prevent the disinterested from seeing what a fall Pendleton had and how he suffers from it.

WHEN the fox could not reach the grapes he declared they were sour. Andrew Johnson says he is not ambitious of longer enduring the cares of his elevated position. When the President saw his chances for nomination declining, he did not wish longer to endure the cares of office. It is pleasant when we can put ourselves in that frame of mind to accept what comes as for the best. It is true philosophy expressed by Mr. Johnson, but it had no existence with Andrew until he saw there was no hope of continuing in the elevated position.

SOME time since, when noticing the close of the Abyssinian war, we said that if Napier was offered a peerage it would be with the retention of the family name. We were, therefore, proud to have judged rightly when the cable informed America that he had been created Lord Napier of Magdala. We find also that J. Stuart Mill, M. P. for Westminster, while he praises the courage of Napier, fails to see the wisdom of the destruction of Magdala.

DURING a late discussion on the slip of screw-propellers, at the Institution of Naval Architects, London, the chairman, Vice-Admiral [illegible], incidentally said he wanted to know how it was that a Japanese vessel of 65 or 70 tons, pulling against his 70 ton gig, with 18 foot oars, beat them out-and-out with two sculls? There were four men at each scull, the sculls being in the direction of the axis of the vessel. The two sculls drove the Japanese vessel ahead faster than his gig could follow. The distance the sculls passed through the water could not have been above six or eight inches, and it was only the bend of the oar which gave diagonal push to the vessel. The question was not there answered, but it is evident the Japanese scullers had an advantage in an almost continuous application of their power. In Venice, the gondola is often driven by a single scull, held, not behind, but on the side of the vessel, and worked to the right and left, without being raised from the water. Thus, the expert gondolier propels and steers his craft with the same paddle.

SIX hundred and sixty miles of the Union Pacific Railroad are now finished, and in active operation. One hundred and twenty miles have been built in the last three months. More than 20,000 men are employed, and this average of forty miles per month will be continued throughout the season, making nine hundred completed miles by January 1, and it is now probable that the entire grand line to the Pacific will be open for business in 1869. No other first-class railroad in the world has been built and equipped so rapidly as the Union Pacific, which runs west from Omaha across the Continent.

A LESSON FOR AMERICAN LADIES.—Several American ladies, at Copenhagen, recently desired to be introduced to the Queen of Denmark. The Queen at once sent them word to call upon her, at Castle Christiansborg, whenever it suited them. The ladies, upon being admitted to her Majesty, were not a little astonished to see that she wore a cheap dress, and that, on rising to receive them, she laid on her working table a cotton stocking, on which she had been knitting.

THE New York Herald says: "The Democratic ticket is upside down. Blair should be at the head of it, for he is a man of decision, energy, strength; but Seymour is a man without force, unequal to any great occasion, vacillating and indecisive to an extreme degree."

THE question of the day—did ever a man dirty himself so much for nothing as Chief Justice Chase?

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

Henry Ward Beecher says that children's lies are in multitudes of instances merely attempts to hide themselves from sharp censure or sharper whippings.

When America has Greenland, Iceland and Alaska in working order with republican institutions she may say "I have regenerated this side of the continent, now I will look and see what can be done in Mexico."

The New York Herald describes the firing that took place over the nomination of the Democratic ticket as "waste powder."

The severe criticism to which the Prince of Wales has been subjected by the newspapers appears to have done the young fellow good. He has made a speech on Canada, Fenianism and this country, and said some very sensible things.

Last week several paragraphs of a very jubilant character, went the newspaper rounds, respecting Austria having reduced her army 36,000 men. Not much reason for rejoicing when we find the strength of the army and marines set down at 800,000 men for the next ten years.

The next Pan German Schuetzenfest will take place at Vienna, on the 19th of the present month.

The strike of the Masons in New York continues. The last meeting of the masters was to the effect that ten hours must be regarded as a day's work, and that they would not yield to the demands of the men.

The murder of the Prince of Servia caused a fall in the funds in Constantinople from 43½ to 40, and they have not yet recovered. Many of the speculators were overtaken by ruin through this sudden drop, and the bourse had to be closed one day for the purpose of settling the accounts of the survivors.

The prospects of the harvest in the Austro-Hungarian Empire are abundant. The Hungarian Minister of Agriculture has been asked to use his influence with the Imperial Government so that the 30,000 troops stationed there may help gather the harvest. Most likely the prayer will be granted.

Immigration from Europe to the United States never was so large as now. One hundred and thirty of the best steamships are running, and many of the people coming are of the better class, having money, skill and brains.

The celebration of the Fourth in Kossuth, Manitowoc county, Wisconsin, was conducted in three languages—English, German and Bohemian—there being three orators and three readers of the Declaration of Independence.

Mr. George Hatch, Mayor of Cincinnati, has purchased St. Vincent Island on the Florida coast, with a view of cultivating sea island cotton upon it on an extensive scale. The island is fifteen miles long by from five to eight miles in width.

Corn starch applied dry to the hands of those wearing kid gloves in summer is recommended as a preventive of injury to the gloves.

A dignified gentleman on going into church found his seat occupied by a stranger. Being highly indignant thereat, he wrote upon a card, "This is my seat, sir," and tossed it with an air of loftiest contempt to the stranger. The latter with the most delightful coolness wrote in reply, "It's a very good seat; what rent do you pay?" The indignant owner of the seat appreciated the joke and apologized.

The most noticeable man in the Democratic Convention was Wade Hampton. Next to him, "General" Gordon, of Georgia, and Butcher Forrest, of Tennessee, attracted the most attention.

It will be safe and profitable to follow this advice for the next two months: Walk on the shady side of the street; mind your stomach; spend no money foolishly; avoid crowds; be temperate in all things, and don't get excited.

The imports of foreign merchandise at Boston since January 1st have amounted to over thirty millions of dollars in currency, foreign valuation, and they have at the present time a large fleet of vessels bound to that port.

The gambling world of England is in a state of perturbation. A horse-racing Admiral has declared that the Marquis of Hastings's horse, Lady Elizabeth, was drugged—"got at," they call it; and that the recent races, by which millions changed hands, were fraudulent. A popular writer gives the following account of perhaps the most aristocratic race-course in England. Of a recent race he says:

> "I never saw so many miscreants, across whose faces Providence has written warning for their fellow creatures, as were collected on Ascot Heath, at a [illegible]"

PERSONAL.

—Evening Coats and Morning Trousers—The Queen of England lately gave a breakfast, sometime in the afternoon, and had it officially announced, that gentlemen should appear "in evening coats with morning trousers," which is understood to mean, black coats and light pants. The English snobbery construe this announcement as a royal concession to what is regarded as a peculiarly American style of dress.

—The Newburyport Herald says that Rev. Mr. Thacher, the first pastor of the New South Church in Boston, recently demolished, was a dignified, proud man, which coupled with the fact that the church spire was two hundred feet high, while the house was but thirty, gave rise to the following couplet by one of the Puritan rhymers of the day:

"A low house and a tall steeple,
A proud minister and a wicked people."

—The English Court of Bankruptcy has held that George Francis Train is worth £18,000, and his wife £30,000; therefore the claim of the Welsh Iron Company must be paid. The blather-skite was taken back to jail, and is likely to have some of the surplus bosh taken out of him before he gets through with the business.

The Murder of Major Lawrence in Kentucky.

The assassination of Major Lawrence, of Russellville, Kentucky, was effected thus: The citizens of R., that delectable locality of Kentucky, having been zealous supporters of the rebellion, any man who dared to breathe the faintest whispers for the Union was hunted down with ferocity. No one who refused to join the traitor's cause could live in the place at all. Among those persons who were peculiarly hated by the rebels of Russellville was Major Lawrence, who had been a dashing cavalry officer in the Union army, and by his achievements in that capacity had incurred the enmity of the authorities down there. Hence a determination to get rid of him, but this was a perilous business, as the Major was one of the best pistol shots in the country, and afraid of no man. A pretext for assassinating him was however, found. By an order, issued by Gen. Palmer, when commander of the district, returned rebels had been forbidden to parade the streets in their uniforms, which order, as post commander at Russellville, Major Lawrence presumed to enforce. This decided his fate—and an obscure individual named McCarty, was selected to perpetrate the bloody deed, and as the Major was getting into the cars on the morning of the murder, McCarty rushed out of an adjoining store and shot him down. This is the fifth rebel murder at Russellville.

Game Scarce on the Plains.

A writer speaking of sport on the plains says "Buffalo are not visible here just now. Antelope are scarce. Badgers, jack rabbits and prairie dogs are the only game. I noticed a general dearth of buffalo on the Plains this year. For the past month they are not reported anywhere. In a distance of nearly three hundred and fifty miles, which I traveled on the open prairie, far away from a railroad, in a space of time occupying four or five days, there was not a herd to be seen. At this rate the Indians will have to 'fold up their tents like the Arabs and silently steal away,' for they will be starved out in this region."

The Militia Force of the United Kingdom.

The militia force of Great Britain and Ireland in the year 1867, according to the latest official returns, was composed of 4,636 officers, 5,027 non-commissioned officers, and 124,022 privates, but the number in training on the day of inspection was only 67,731 officers, non-commissioned officers and men, the Irish contingent not having been called out for training. Of the persons subject to militia duty in England, Scotland and Wales, it seems, however, that no fewer than 1,247 officers, 340 non-commissioned officers, and 36,392 men were absent from inspection.

Manchester Order of Odd Fellows.

A giant society is the English Manchester Unity of Odd Fellows, which numbered on the first of January last, 417,422, members, an increase of 12,290 during the year, of whom 35 per cent. were young men under twenty-one years of age. The revenues of the society exceeded half a million sterling, and $1,000,000 had been added to the accumulated capital, which amounted to the immense amount of $12,000,000. One million dollars had been distributed for sick relief, and three hundred and forty thousand for funeral expenses.

NO DANGER OF AN INDIAN WAR.—A correspondent of the New York Herald says: "I have now visited nine military posts on the Plains and journeyed over nine hundred miles of Indian country, and the result of my observation is that for this summer, at least, there is no danger of an Indian war. With the exception of a few what may be called accidental collisions there has been no trouble, and these affairs did not assume the aspect of outrages upon the whites. This is no doubt due to the presence of the army and the vigilance of the officers commanding all the posts within General Sheridan's district. I have not heard of a single attack made upon the railroad or a wagon train, and should any such attempt be made it would be promptly repulsed."

THE PLAY AT TAMMANY HALL.

SCENE FROM "KING RICHARD III."

Gloster.............Horatio Seymour.
Buckingham.........S. J. Tilden

Buckingham.—Intend some fear;
Be you not spoke with but by mighty suit;
And be not easily won to our requests;
Play the maid's part, still answer nay, and take it.
Gloster.—I go; and if you plead as well for them,
As I can say nay to thee for myself,
No doubt we bring it to a happy issue. (Exit Gloster.

* * *

SCENE II. Gloster, Buckingham, the Mayor, Aldermen, Citizens, &c.

Buckingham.—Most gracious prince,
Lend favorable ear to our requests.
Gloster.—What is your Grace's pleasure?
Buck.—We heartily solicit
Your gracious self to take on you the charge
And kingly government of this your land:
Not as protector, steward, substitute,
Or lowly factor for another's gain;
But as successively from blood to blood,
Your right of birth, your empery, your own.
For this, consorted with the citizens,
Your very worshipful and loving friends,
And by their vehement instigation,
In this just cause come I to move your grace.
Glos.—Your love deserves my thanks, but my desert,
Unmeritable, shuns your high request.
First, if all obstacles were cut away,
And that my path were even to the crown,
As the ripe revenue and due of birth;
Yet so much is my poverty of spirit,
So mighty, and so many, my defects,
That I would rather hide me from my greatness,
Being a bark to brook no mighty sea,
Than in my greatness covet to be hid,
And in the vapor of my glory smother'd.
But, God be thank'd, there is no need of me;
And much I need to help you, were there need:
The royal tree hath left us royal fruit,
Which, mellow'd by the stealing hours of time,
Will well become the seat of majesty,
And make, no doubt, us happy by his reign.
On him I lay that you would lay on me,
The right and fortune of his happy stars;
Which God defend that I should wring from him.
Buck.—My lord, this argues conscience in your grace;
But the respects thereof are nice and trivial,
All circumstances well considered.
Then, good my lord, take to your royal self
This proffer'd benefit of dignity;
If not to bless us, and the land withal,
Yet to draw forth your noble ancestry
From the corruption of abusing times,
Unto a lineal true derived course.
Mayor.—Do, good my lord; your citizens entreat you.
Buck.—Refuse not, mighty lord, this proffer'd love.
Glos.—Will you enforce me to a world of cares?
I am not made of stone,
But penetrable to your kind entreaties,
Albeit against my conscience, and my soul—
Since you will buckle fortune on my back,
To bear her burden, whe'r I will, or no,
I must have patience to endure the load;
But if black scandal, or foul-fac'd reproach,
Attend the sequel of your imposition,
Your mere enforcement shall acquittance me
From all the impure blots and stains thereof;
For God doth know, and you may partly see,
How far I am from the desire of this.

THE OSAGE TREATY.—The defenders of the Osage Treaty have made as good a case as they can. A great reaction is said to have taken place in Kansas in favor of the treaty as amended by its friends in Washington. The Leavenworth Board of Trade, the Common Council of Lawrence, the County Commissioners of Franklin, Anderson and Allen counties have passed strong resolutions in favor of its confirmation. The settlers on the Osage lands are signing a petition in large numbers, asking that the treaty be ratified as amended. Joseph Pan-ne-we-house, the only chief of the Osages who wrote his name to the treaty, says the alleged demonstrations of chiefs is a bold faced forgery and fraud, and he affirms that the chiefs, warriors and braves of the Osage nation desire the treaty to be ratified, so that they can get their pay, being in a destitute condition. We thus hear both sides of the case and must judge accordingly.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR SALE—IMPROVED COUNTRY PROPERTY—Eight acres and eight rods of good fertile land, two frame dwelling houses, one containing five rooms with cellar, the other two rooms with cellar; also good frame stable, 32 by 16 feet, good well of water, with good orchard of 100 apple trees, cherries, pears, quinces and grapes; small fruits all bearing; one and one-half acres of good coal with bank opened, one mile east of Wilkinsburg, on the road of the Frankstown and township roads, leading from Wilkinsburg to Hebron Church. Inquire of Mr. DEVORE, of Pittsburgh, Pa. Undertaker, Grant street, or on the premises. THOS. ANDERSON.

"ENCRE IMPERIALE."
IMPERIAL FRENCH VIOLET
COPYING INK,
JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE BY
W. S. HAVEN,
PRINTER AND STATIONER,
CORNER WOOD AND THIRD STREETS.

Brown Linen Drilling,
Brown Linen Duck,
White Linen Duck,
Striped Linen Drilling
FOR MEN AND BOYS WEAR, FOR SALE BY
WHITE, ORR & CO.,
25 FIFTH STREET.

CARPETS.
Manufacturers here and in Europe have now advanced prices, but we offer all kinds of Carpet for the present at the very lowest cash rates of the past season.
Having made all our contracts previous to any advance and invariably for cash, we are enabled to sell lower than they can be purchased this fall.
McCALLUM BROS.,
51 FIFTH STREET.

REYMER & BROS.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
FRENCH AND AMERICAN
CONFECTIONERY,
AND DEALERS IN
Foreign and Domestic Fruits, Nuts,
HERMETICALLY SEALED
FRUITS,
VEGETABLES,
CATSUPS,
PICKLES,
SAUCES;
Also, REFINED SUGARS, CRACKERS, FIRE WORKS, FLAGS, &c.
126 AND 128 WOOD STREET,
PITTSBURGH.

WINES.
Claret, White and Sparkling.
CLARET.
CHATEAU LAFITTE,
CHATEAU MARGAUX,
CHATEAU LA ROSE,
ST. JULIEN,
MEDOC, MARGAUX,
ST. JACQUES, PAUILLAC.
White Wines.
H'L SAUTERNES,
CHATEAU SAUTERNE,
CHATEAU LATOUR BLANCHE,
CHATEAU YQUEM.
Hock Wines.
LAUBENHEIMER, NIERSTEIN, HOCHHEIM.
Sparkling Wines.
MOSEL MUSCATEL, HOCHHEIMER'S Super quality, SCHARZBURG.
Champagne.
MOET & CHANDON—Imperial,
VERNEZAY, CHABLIS,
CHAMBERTINE, EPERNAY,
HEIDSICK, and other brands.
Also, a large assortment of Brandies, Whiskies and Wines, of all descriptions, constantly on hand, at
Wm. Miller's,
(Late Miller & Ricketson),
221 and 223 LIBERTY STREET, Pittsburgh.

PITTSBURGH BANK FOR SAVINGS, No. 67 FOURTH STREET, Pittsburgh. Chartered in 1862. Open Daily from 9 to 4 o'clock, and on WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from May 1st to November 1st, 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of six per cent, free of tax, and if not withdrawn compounds semi annually, in January and July. Books of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office.
BOARD OF MANAGERS:
GEO. A. BERRY, President.
S. H. HARTMAN, JAS. PARK, Jr., V. Presidents.
D. E. McKINLEY, Secretary and Treasurer.
A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. K. Nimick, John S. Dilworth, F. Rahm, G. Follansbee, Joshua Rhodes, John Scott, Robt. C. Schmertz, Christopher Zug.
D. W. and A. S. Bell, Solicitors.

MISSING.
Mr. A. YONT.
Commission Merchant of No. 10 Market street, Pittsburgh, left his store June 19th, on business to Philadelphia, or St. Louis, and has not been heard of since. He was a young man of entirely sober habits; was in rather delicate health, slim-faced, dark brown hair, about five feet ten inches high. It is feared that he has been foully dealt with.
Any information of him will be thankfully received by his wife, ETTIE N. YONT. Address, care of Dillinger & Stevenson, 87 Second street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

J. COCHRAN & BRO.,
Manufacturers of
Iron Railings, Vault Doors,
Window Shutters, Prison Cells,
Patent Folding Bedsteads, and
Iron Counter Feet, &c.
91 SECOND and 86 THIRD STREET, between Wood and Market.

BERNHARD STUEBNER,
DECORATIVE ARTIST
AND FRESCO PAINTER,
NO. 11 ST. CLAIR STREET, PITTSBURGH.
THIRD FLOOR.

YANKEE SHAVING SOAP.
5 gross Williams' Genuine, for sale by
B. A. FAHNESTOCK'S SON & CO.,
Corner Wood and First streets.

NOTICES.

West Point Cadetship.

A board of competent gentlemen will convene at the Western University early in August for the purpose of examining candidates to fill a vacancy that has just occurred by resignation. All applicants are requested to attend, and are desired to inform me by letter as early as possible of their intention to do so.

Candidates must be residents of the Twenty-second Congressional District, not less than seventeen nor more than twenty-two years of age. But such as have served one year in the army are eligible until twenty-four years of age.

The successful candidate will be required to report to West Point for examination on the twenty-eighth day of August next.

J. K. MOORHEAD, M. C.,
22d Congressional District, Pennsylvania.
WASHINGTON, July 6, 1868.

PITTS., FT. WAYNE AND CHICAGO RR. CO.,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
PITTSBURGH, PA., June 30, 1868.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of this Company have declared the regular quarterly dividend (No. 18) of TWO AND ONE-HALF PER CENT., free of Government tax, on the capital stock, and semi-annual dividend (No. 10) of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT., less Government tax, on the Third Mortgage Bonds, payable on and after FRIDAY, 17th day of July proximo, at the office of Winslow, Lanier & Co., No. 27 Pine street, New York, to those registered at New York, and at the office of the Treasurer to those registered at Pittsburgh. The transfer books will close on Tuesday, the 30th inst., at 2 P. M., and reopen on Saturday, 18th.
F. M. HUTCHINSON, Secretary.

PITTSBURGH GRAIN ELEVATOR COMPANY,
SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
Pittsburgh, June 20th, 1868.

THE ANNUAL MEETING of the Stockholders in the Pittsburgh Grain Elevator Company, will be held at the Board of Trade Rooms, in the City of Pittsburgh, on WEDNESDAY, July 22d, 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M., and an Election for Directors will be held immediately after the adjournment of the meeting.
By order of the Board of Directors,
T. L. RODGERS, Secretary.

DIVIDEND AND ELECTION NOTICE—The Directors of the LITTLE SAW MILL RUN RAILROAD have this day declared a dividend on the Capital stock for the past six months of THREE AND A HALF PER CENT. now payable at the office of the Company.
The Stockholders will hold their Annual Election of President and Six Directors at the office of the Company, in the Borough of Temperanceville, on JULY 25TH, 1868, between the hours of one and four.
WM. MARSHALL, President.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE NATIONAL INSURANCE CO.,
Allegheny, July 10, 1868.

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have declared a Dividend of TWO DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS PER SHARE, free of Government tax, payable in cash on and after the 15th inst.
JAMES E. STEVENSON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF MONONGAHELA NAVIGATION CO.,
Pittsburgh, July 8, 1868.

THE BOARD OF MANAGERS of the MONONGAHELA NAVIGATION COMPANY have this day declared a Dividend on the Stock of said Company of FOUR PER CENT. for the past six months, or TWO DOLLARS A SHARE, free from U. S. Revenue tax, payable to the Stockholders or their legal representatives on or after the 14th inst.
W. BAKEWELL, Treasurer.

COLUMBIA OIL CO.,
Pittsburgh, June 8, 1868.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of the Columbia Oil Company have this day declared a Dividend (No. 30) of SIX (6) PER CENT., Three Dollars per share, on the capital stock, payable on and after Monday the 13th.
A. P. McGREW, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ARTISANS' INSURANCE CO.,
Pittsburgh, July 6, 1868.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD of Directors of this Company have this day declared a Dividend of FOUR DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS PER SHARE, to be credited on Stock Notes.
J. G. COFFIN, Secretary.

THE SECOND NATIONAL BANK OF ALLEGHENY,
ALLEGHENY, PA., July 6, 1868.

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS Bank have THIS DAY declared a semi-annual dividend of SIX (6) PER CENT., payable forthwith.
J. N. DAVIDSON, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE CASH INSURANCE CO.,
Pittsburgh, July 6, 1868.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD of Directors of this Company have this day declared a Dividend of TWO DOLLARS PER SHARE, out of the profits of the last six months, payable on and after the 13th inst., free of Government tax.
JOSEPH T. JOHNSTON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF PEOPLE'S INSURANCE CO.,
Pittsburgh, July 6, 1868.

DIVIDEND NO. 9.—THE Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of EIGHT DOLLARS PER SHARE out of the earnings of the last six months, payable on and after the 13th, as follows: Three Dollars per share in cash, and Five Dollars per share to be credited on Stock Notes.
WM. E. GARDNER, Secretary.

PEOPLE'S NATIONAL BANK OF PITTSBURGH,
July 6, 1868.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THE Directors of this Bank have this day declared a Dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT out of the earnings of the past six months, free of Government Tax, payable on demand.
F. M. GORDON, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE ALLEGHENY INSURANCE CO.,
Pittsburgh, July 6, 1868.

DIVIDEND—THE BOARD of Directors of this Company have this day declared a Dividend of TWO DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS ($2 50) per share, free of tax, payable in cash, on and after Monday the 13th inst.
C. G. DONNELL, Secretary.

COALMEN'S TRUST COMPANY,
Pittsburgh, July 6, 1868.

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS Bank have declared a Dividend of THREE DOLLARS A SHARE, out of the profits of the last six months, payable on demand, free of Government tax.
E. J. ROBERTS, Cashier.

NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY,
423 Penn street.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT., free of Government tax, will be paid on and after Friday, July 10th.
ROBT. J. GRIER, Cashier.

MANUFACTURERS AND MERCHANT'S INS. CO.,
Pittsburgh, July 6, 1868.

DIVIDEND—THE DIRECTORS of this Company have this day declared a Dividend of ONE DOLLAR PER SHARE, payable on demand, free of Government tax.
WM. P. JONES, Secretary.

PITTSBURGH AND ALLEGHENY BRIDGE CO.,
HAND STREET, July 3, 1868.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS of this Company have this day declared a dividend of THREE DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS per share, payable forthwith, at the Citizens National Bank.
R. K. WILSON, Treasurer.

ALLEGHENY NATIONAL BANK,
Pittsburgh, July 1, 1868.

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS Bank have this day declared a semi annual Dividend of SIX PER CENT. payable on and after the 6th inst., free of Government and State tax.
R. W. MACKEY, Cashier.

BANK STATEMENTS.

PITTSBURGH NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE, Pittsburgh, July, 1868.

ASSETS.

Loans and Discounts		$567,049 64
Real Estate, Furniture, &c.		71,795 77
Expenses and Premiums		500 48
Cash Items		5,690 24
Due from Banks		135,882 79
U. S. Bonds deposited with U. S. Treasurer for Circulation		500,000 00
U. S. Bonds on hand		34,000 00
Specie, Legal Tender, National and State Banks, &c		126,065 00
		$1,440,983 92

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock		$500,000 00
Surplus Fund and Profits		36,692 67
Circulation		449,000 00
Individual Deposits	$363,252 46	
Banks and Bankers	64,423 79	427,676 25
Dividend unpaid		27,615 00
		$1,440,983 92

I certify the above to be a correct abstract from my report to the Comptroller of the Currency.
JOSEPH H. HILL, Cashier.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK, PITTSBURGH, July 6, 1868.

Notes and Bills Discounted		$2,104,804 82
U. S. Bonds deposited to secure Circulation	$940,000	
U. S. Bonds deposited to secure Deposits	150,000	1,090,000 00
Specie and other Lawful Money		202,540 00
National Currency		6,833 00
Cash Items		13,167 10
Due by Banks		224,407 24
Real Estate		56,500 00
Taxes and Expenses		8,246 85
		$3,706,499 01
Capital Stock		1,700,000 00
National Circulation		800,000 00
State Circulation		36,266 00
Individual Deposits		612,183 76
United States Deposits		77,467 77
Due to Banks		35,285 67
Earnings		445,295 81
		$3,706,499 01

I certify that the above is a true abstract of the statement made to the Comptroller of Currency.
A. LONG, Assistant Cashier.

BUSINESS CHANGES.

PITTSBURGH, July 9, 1868.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the undersigned under the name of HARBAUGH, WHITE & GASKILL, is this 9th day of July, 1868, dissolved by mutual consent, WILLIAM HARBAUGH is authorized to settle up all the remaining business of the late firm.
HARBAUGH, WHITE & GASKILL.

THE UNDERSIGNED WILL CONTINUE the business of manufacturing Nuts, Washers, Bolts, Hinges, &c., as successors to HARBAUGH, WHITE & GASKILL, at the old stand, near the corner of Butler and Boundary streets Pittsburgh.
J. W. & W. GASKILL.

IN RETIRING FROM THE FIRM of Harbaugh, White & Gaskill, we cheerfully recommend our successors to the favor of the public.
WM. HARBAUGH,
J. M. WHITE,
D. N. WHITE.

COPARTNERSHIP.
We have admitted WILL. P. DILWORTH as a Partner with us in the Wholesale Grocery business on the 1st inst.
J. S. DILWORTH & CO.,
130 and 132 Second street, Pittsburgh.
July 6th, 1868.

NOTICE.
The copartnership heretofore existing between GEORGE COLHOUN & WM. B. EDWARDS, under the firm name of COLHOUN & EDWARDS, is this 30th day of June, 1868, dissolved by mutual consent.
GEORGE COLHOUN.
WM. B. EDWARDS.

A COPARTNERSHIP HAS, ON this 1st day of July, 1868, been formed between GEORGE COLHOUN of the late firm of Colhoun & Edwards, and GEORGE F. COLHOUN, under the firm name of
GEO. COLHOUN & SON.
Who as successors of Colhoun & Edwards, will continue the business of importing
SODA ASH AND ENGLISH CHEMICALS,
At the old Warehouse, Nos. 95 Water and 122 First streets.
GEO. COLHOUN & SON.

THE CELEBRATED
WALTER GRAPE.
After twenty-five years experience with the present tender and late varieties we know the Walter, now first offered, will restore confidence in grape raising. It never rots. Its abundant sugar raisins it in-doors or on the vine; it is a great grower and bearer, and now contains 146 clusters of bloom; is very compact in cluster at the East, which is an advantage in marketing. We have not known the foliage to mildew. It succeeds in dry and very wet soil. Is a seedling of the Delaware, crossed with the Diana, and better than either. Ripens before the Hartford, therefore, the earliest, hardiest and best variety. No. 1, one year, $5 each, in advance. Orders filled in rotation, while supply lasts. No charge for packing. Send stamp for beautiful cut and opinions of many vineyards.
FERRIS & CAYWOOD,
Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

THE NEW ANTI-DUST COOKING STOVE
FORT PITT,
The cleanest and most substantial Stove in the market. Also, THE IRONSIDES COAL COOK STOVE, manufactured and for sale by
D. DE HAVEN & SONS,
No. 47 Federal street, Allegheny.

AUCTION SALES.

PALMER & PHILLIPS, No. 60 Fifth Street.

PALMER & PHILLIPS,
AUCTIONEERS,
AND
Commission Merchants,
OPERA HOUSE AUCTION ROOMS,
No. 60 Fifth Street.
PITTSBURGH.
BOOTS, SHOES, CARPETS,
DRY GOODS AND NOTIONS,
At Private Sale Day and Evening.
Consignments Solicited. Prompt Returns.

AUCTION SALES.

A. LEGGATE, 159 Federal street, Allegheny.

BOOTS AND SHOES,
BOOTS AND SHOES,
BOOTS AND SHOES,
AT AUCTION,
AT AUCTION.

ON TUESDAY AFTERNOON, JULY 14, at 2 o'clock, will be sold at A. Leggate's Auction House, 159 Federal street, Allegheny, the stock of a shoe store quitting business. There will be almost every variety of boot, shoe and gaiter, of good quality and to be sold without reserve. The special attention of the ladies invited to this attractive sale. Small dealers will find it advantageous to attend.

N. B.—Buyers at private sale will always find a large stock in the shoe department of Leggate's Auction House, at prices satisfactory to all classes of buyers.

A. LEGGATE'S
Auction House.
159 FEDERAL STREET, ALLEGHENY.

FIFTEEN ACRES ON
PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE,
At Assignee Sale.

ON THURSDAY AFTERNOON, JULY 16,
At 2 o'clock, on the premises, will be sold by order of John M. Kennedy and John G. McConnell. Assignees in Bankruptcy of Michael O'Hara, that valuable property in the city of Pittsburgh formerly Liberty township, fronting on Pennsylvania avenue, opposite McFarland's Grove, and bounded by lands of Geo. A. Berry, James B. Murray and John McFarland, deceased, containing 14 acres and 150 perches.
The beautiful situation of this property, commanding handsome views of the valley, and surrounding villas, cannot be surpassed. Its desirableness and great value are too well known to require particular mention.
Terms of Sale—Sold subject to mortgage of $12,447 92; balance cash.
A. McILWAINE, Auctioneer.

NEW
AUCTION AND COMMISSION HOUSE.
R. R. McQUISTION,
AUCTIONEER AND COMMISSION MERCHANT,
Coulterville, Penna.,
22 miles from Pittsburgh, on Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad.
Consignments solicited.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.
By virtue of an order of the District Court of the United States for the Western District of Pennsylvania, there will be exposed to sale at public vendue, at the Court House, in the borough of Brookville, County of Jefferson, on
Saturday, July 18th, 1868,
At 2 o'clock P. M. of said day, all the right, title, interest and claim of William Burns, surviving partner of the late firm of S. & W. Burns, of, in and to the following described real estate, to-wit:

No. 1. All that piece or tract of land, situate in Heath township, Jefferson county, bounded on the north by tracts 2,370 and 2,364, south by No. 4,018, west by No. 4,020, east by remaining part of 4,021 containing 800 acres, it being the western part of a larger tract surveyed to John Nicholson on warrant No. 4,021, and being the same land conveyed by James McGee and wife to Samuel and Wm. Burns by deed dated July 18, 1863, recorded in D. B 15 pages 473-4; timber, white pine, &c., and contains a good circular steam saw mill, five houses, one stable, &c. Said mill is erected on Clear Creek.

No. 2. The following piece of land situate in Heath township, county aforesaid, bounded as follows: All that part of lot No. 4,020, which lies east of the Olean road, supposed to contain 800 acres more or less, it being the same tract of land which P. S. Burning conveyed to S. and W. Burns, by deed dated May 1st, 1864, D. B. 16, page 143. Said tract contains good white pine timber, and has a good circular steam saw mill thereon erected, four houses and a stable. Said mill is situated on Clear Creek at mouth of Trap Run.

No. 3. The following tract of land situate in Heath township, bounded as follows: Beginning at the southeast corner at a post in a tree, thence north 160 perches to a post, thence through the tract of which this is a part north 89 degrees, west 500 perches to a post, adjoining Frazier's land, thence by said lands south one degree west 160 perches to a hemlock, thence south 89 degrees east 500 perches to place of beginning, containing 500 acres, strict measure, more or less. This tract contains good pine timber, and same piece of land which John J. Thompson and wife conveyed to S. and W. Burns 16th July, 1864, recorded in D. B. 16, page 320.

No. 4. The following tract of land situate in Barnett township, Jefferson county, beginning at a white pine on corner of land of Elisha Wing, thence south 89½ degrees east 380 perches to a white pine, corner of lands of James Daniels, thence north one-half degree east 320 perches to a post on line of land of C. Butterfield, thence south 82½ degrees east 99½ perches to a post, corner of tract No. 3693, thence south one-half degree west 323 2-30 perches to a post, thence north 88 degrees west 59 perches to a post corner of land of J. W. Daniels, thence north one degree east 154 perches to a white pine place of beginning, containing 500 acres more or less, part of warrant No. 5,694 in name of G. T. Albertee, being land sold by J. P. Tanner to S. and W Burns June 4th, 1866, recorded in D. B. 18, page 343, contains good white pine, yellow pine and hemlock.

No. 5. The following four lots situate in Corsica borough, containing about one acre, adjoining lots of John Thompson and Isaac Hughs's heirs, being the same lots conveyed by J. C. Wynekoop to S. and W. Burns, dated May 22d, 1866.

No. 6. The following tract of land situate Eldred township, bounded north by Cummings & Boyd's lands, east by Sharp, McGaffic and others, and south by Kahle & Smyth, and west by Blake and others, containing 300 acres more or less. 100 being part of tract No. 3,546, and 200 being part of tract No. 3,547, being timbered with white pine and part of a steam saw mill is supposed to be situated thereon, and an interest in the standing timber and the balance of said saw mill on a piece of land owned by Samuel Newel, bounded on the north by McGaffic, east by the before mentioned 200 acres, south by Blake and west ——, timber consisting of white pine.

Terms of Sale—Cash.
J. B. JONES,
Assignee of Wm. Burns,
Surviving partner of S. & W. Burns.
June 26, 1868.

CHANCE FOR SPECULATION.
There is now offered for sale on the proposed line of the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad, between Connellsville and Cumberland, RICH MINERAL LAND, in quantities from 100 to 5,000 Acres. Said lands abound with Iron Ore, Marble, fine Brown Stone, Lime, Sand Stone and Timber. A quantity of the above will be sold to parties applying soon, at a very low price, and accommodating terms. Work upon the through extension of the road to Baltimore has now been commenced, with a prospect of its early completion, which will make the territory now offered a very desirable one, to invest in for speculation. For further information apply to HART, CAUGHEY & CO., Bankers, No. 51 Wood street, or address LOCK BOX No. 14 McKeesport, Allegheny county, Pa.

IRON PROPERTY FOR SALE.
The well known LAURA FURNACE, Trigg county, Ky., including from Eight Thousand to Twelve Thousand Acres of Land, well Timbered with abundance of RICH HEMATITE IRON ORE, and Limestone, near the Furnace. One and a half mile from the Cumberland and four miles from the Tennessee Rivers. A first-class Stack and Machinery, a number of Dwellings, &c.
A rare chance is offered in this property. For further particulars Inquire of
A. M. MARSHALL,
Ridge street, Allegheny city, Pa., or
C. BERINGER,
Clarksville, Tennessee.

VALUABLE PROPERTY,
IN
BIRMINGHAM, FOR SALE.
THE HOUSE AND LOTS on Carson street, Birmingham, lately occupied by the subscriber. The Lots have a front on Carson street of 72 feet by 100 feet, extending to a 20 feet alley. The house is a three-story Brick Building, 24 feet front; the back buildings are also three story. It contains 13 rooms and bath house, fitted up for hot and cold water; range in kitchen; gas all over the house. Also, wash house and drying room and stable, all in good order. Will be sold on reasonable terms. Apply to the subscriber,
JOHN P. PEARS,
At Bakewell, Pears & Co., Pittsburgh.

U. S. MARSHAL'S OFFICE, W. D. OF PENNA.,
Pittsburgh, July 3, 1868.

MARSHAL'S SALE.
J. E. Rawley et al. vs. Steamboat Traveler. No. 3. October Term, 1868. In admiralty.
By virtue of a venditioni exponas issued out of the District Court of the United States, Western District of Pennsylvania, and to me directed, I will expose to public sale on TUESDAY, the 14th day of July, A. D. 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the Custom House, in the City of Pittsburgh, the Steamboat Traveler, together with her boats, machinery, tackle, apparel, &c.
THOS. A. ROWLEY,
U. S. Marshal Western District Pa.

SHERIFF'S SALE.
At the Shop of Colman, Forester & Co.,
MARSHALL STREET, ALLEGHENY,
On TUESDAY, July 14th, at 10 o'clock A. M.,
An entirely new Five Wheeled
PHOTOGRAPH CAR.

VALUABLE
STOCK FARM FOR SALE.
Adjoining the town of Wellsville, Ohio, and C. & P. Railroad, and near Ohio river, containing 283 Acres. The whole underlaid with Coal, Iron Ore, Limestone, Fire Clay and Hydraulic Cement; with good Buildings and FRUIT OF ALL KINDS. Terms, one-third down, the balance on long deferred payments if desired. Would make a good dairy farm. RICHARD ATEN, Wellsville, Ohio.

STOCK SALES.

BANK AND INSURANCE STOCK—JONES' FERRY COMPANY.—TUESDAY EVENING, July 14, at 8 o'clock, will be sold on second floor of Commercial Salesrooms, 106 Smithfield street,
40 shares M. and M. National Bank;
12 shares Second National Bank;
20 shares Citizens Insurance Co;
41 shares National Insurance Co;
20 shares Jones's Ferry Co.
A. McILWAINE, Auctioneer.

JOHN D. BAILEY & BRO.,
STOCK AND REAL ESTATE BROKERS
AND AUCTIONEERS,
Are prepared to sell at Auction, Stocks, Bonds and all kinds of Securities, Real Estate, Household Furniture, &c., either on the premises or at the Board of Trade Rooms. Particular attention paid as heretofore to the sale of Real Estate at Private Sale. Sales of Real Estate in the country attended.
Office, 115 FOURTH STREET,
Pittsburgh, Pa.

STONE WATER PIPES,
CHIMNEY TOPS,
CEMENT, PLASTER
HENRY H. COLLINS,
85 Wood street.

AMUSEMENTS.

SECOND GRAND
Vocal and Instrumental Concert,
BY THE
OLD FOLKS,
IN COSTUME,
With full Orchestra Accompaniment, at the
ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
ON
THURSDAY EVENING, JULY 16, 1868,
Under the direction of Mr. W. A. LAWTON.
Admission—ONE DOLLAR. Seats can be secured at Mellor's Music Rooms without extra charge, on TUESDAY, July 14th, at 9 A. M.

CITY BILL POSTER.
JAMES THACKERAY,
63 DIAMOND ALLEY.
Merchants and others wishing large or small Show Bills Posted in conspicuous places in this city, Allegheny and Birmingham, will be promptly attended to by leaving their orders at the "Commercial" Office. I rent by the year the principal corners in the city, and have the exclusive use of the same.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.—I hereby notify the public that they will give no credit nor transact any business pertaining to me or my business, with my son,
ISAAC THACKERAY,
As there is now nor never has been any partnership existing between us.
JAMES THACKERAY.
Pittsburgh, July 1, 1868.

CITY ADVERTISEMENTS.

AN ORDINANCE
Increasing the Salary of the Messenger of Councils.

SEC. 1. Be it ordained and enacted by the City of Pittsburgh, in Select and Common Councils assembled, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That the annual salary of the Messenger of Councils be and the same is hereby increased from seven hundred dollars ($700) to nine hundred dollars ($900) said increase to take place from February 1st, 1868.

SEC 2. That any ordinance or part of ordinance conflicting with the passage of this ordinance at the present time, be and the same is hereby repealed so far as the same affects this ordinance.

Ordained and enacted into a law in Councils, this 9th day of July, A. D. 1868.
JAMES McAULEY,
President of Select Council.
Attest: E. S. MORROW,
Clerk of Select Council.
W. A. TOMLINSON,
President of Common Council.
Attest: HUGH McMASTER,
Clerk of Common Council.

AN ORDINANCE.
Changing the Grade of Crawford Street from Clarke to Reed Street.

SEC. 1. Be it ordained and enacted by the City of Pittsburgh, in Select and Common Councils assembled, and it is hereby ordained and enacted by authority of the same, That the grade of Crawford street be so changed as to have a fall from Clarke to Reed of 7.67 feet per one hundred feet, or a uniform fall between those two streets.

SEC. 2. That any ordinance or part of ordinance conflicting with the passage of this ordinance at the present time, be and the same is hereby repealed so far as the same affects this ordinance.

Ordained and enacted into a law in Councils, this 9th day of July, A. D. 1868.
JAMES McAULEY,
President of Select Council.
Attest: E. S. MORROW,
Clerk of Select Council.
W. A. TOMLINSON,
President of Common Council.
Attest: HUGH McMASTER,
Clerk of Common Council.

OFFICE OF CITY ENGINEER AND SURVEYOR,
Pittsburgh, July 9, 1868.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.
SEALED PROPOSALS for the following work will be received at the Office of the City Engineer until THURSDAY, July 16, 1868, viz:
For the construction of a Public Sewer, on Fourth street, from Cherry alley to Wood street, and one on Miltenberger street from Locust street to St. Patrick's alley.
And for Grading, Paving and Curbing the following streets, viz:
Liberty street from Carson street to Taylor street;
Carroll street from Mulberry alley to the river;
Wide alley from Logan street to Fulton street;
Spring alley from Morris to Rush street;
Hazelett's alley (Lawrenceville) from Foster to Smallman street; and for the partial Grading of Colwell street beyond Dinwiddie street.
Also, for paving Market street with "Nicolson Pavement," from Liberty street to Fourth street (excepting the Diamond).
Also, for constructing a board walk from Oakland Car station to Neville street.
Specifications and blanks for bidding can be had at this office.
H. J. MOORE,
City Engineer.

GRADING AND PAVING.
PROPOSALS will be received by the Committee on Monongahela Wharf until MONDAY, July 13.
For the Partial Grading and paving of said Wharf, from Smithfield to Grant street.
Bidders will state the price they will allow per yard for the stone now in the wharf.
Proposals may be left at No. 6 MARKET ST.
S. MORROW,
Chairman of Committee.

TAXES, TAXES.
The Tax-payers of the Consolidated City of Pittsburgh are hereby notified that the Tax Books are now in the hands of the City Treasurer, ready for collection.
Taxes and Water Rents paid between the 1st of June and 1st of August will be received with a reduction of 5 per cent., and between August the 1st and the 15th of September, with a reduction of 3 per cent.
From the 15th of September to the 1st of October all Taxes will be payable as assessed. After the 1st of October 5 per cent. will be added; and on the 1st of November all unpaid taxes will be put into the hands of Collectors with a further addition of 5 per cent., making a difference of 15 per cent. between those paying in July and those in November.
The State Mercantile Licenses are now due and should be paid on or before the 1st of July to save costs and expense of suit.
S. ALLINDER, City Treasurer.

BANKRUPTCY.

WESTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA, SS: At Pittsburgh, the 17th day of June, A. D., 1868. The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of CHARLES B. EBBERT, of New Castle, in the county of Lawrence, and State of Pennsylvania, within said District, who has been adjudged a Bankrupt on his own petition by the District Court of said District.
AARON L. HAZEN, Assignee,
Attorney-at-Law, New Castle, Pa.

WESTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA, SS: At Pittsburgh, the 27th day of June, A. D. 1868. The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of JULIUS WEISSERT, of Pittsburgh, in the county of Allegheny, and State of Pennsylvania, within said District, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition, by the District Court of said District.
JOHN H. BAILEY, Assignee,
Attorney-at-Law, 89 Grant street.

JULIAN ALLEN,
ALL KINDS OF
HAVANA, YARA,
AND
LEAF TOBACCO,
AND
SEGARS,
NO. 8 SIXTH STREET,
Between Wood and Liberty streets, Pittsburgh.

DANIEL F. DINAN,
BRANCH OF 172 WATER STREET, N. Y.

ROBERT CHRISTY.............H. C. BENHAM.
CHRISTY & BENHAM,
DEALERS IN
Wrapping and Roofing Papers,
ROOFING CEMENT,
SATURATED FELT,
BLACK VARNISH, &c.
193 Liberty St., Pittsburgh.
CASH PAID FOR RAGS.

NEW YORK IRON MINE.
LAKE SUPERIOR ORE
FOR
Blast Furnaces, Rolling Mills, &c.
CLEVELAND, BROWN & CO.,
SOLE AGENTS, Cleveland Ohio.

FRUIT JARS! FRUIT JARS!
CUNNINGHAMS & IHMSEN,
Are the Sole Manufacturers of the Celebrated
"Hero Fruit Jar."
A liberal Discount made to Dealers.
Also, Manufacturers of
A. Stone & Co.'s Patent Tin Top Jar.
Cunningham & Ihmsen's Improved Cork Jar.

COUPON BONDS.
$150,000 Eight per cent.
COUPON MORTGAGE BONDS FOR SALE.
These Bonds are secured by a Mortgage on the Valuable Property of the Superior Iron Co., in Allegheny and Westmoreland counties, Pa. Interest at the rate of EIGHT PER CENT. PER ANNUM, payable semi-annually, at the CITIZENS' NATIONAL BANK, or to JOHN SCOTT, Treasurer, at the Office of the Company, corner Third and Market streets, Pittsburgh.
Pittsburgh, July 6th, 1868.

CRAWFORD'S
GARDEN CULTIVATOR,
The best Machine out. Every Gardener should have one. Call and examine or send for Circular.
JOHN R. & A. MURDOCH,
112 Smithfield st. Sole Agents for Pittsburgh.

FLOUR.
CHOICE BRANDS OF
WINTER AND SPRING WHEAT FLOUR.
In Store and to arrive, for sale by
DANIEL WALLACE,
353 Liberty street.

IODIDE POTASH.
50 lbs in 1 lb bottles, for sale by
B. A. FAHNESTOCK'S SON & CO.,
Corner Wood and First streets.

The Daily Commercial

Homœopathy.

[illegible]

Lager Beer.

[illegible]

How Napoleon and Eugenie Live.

[illegible]

Travelling in Palestine—A Disgusted Chicagoan.

[illegible]

[illegible]

SPECIAL NOTICE.

[illegible]

SUMMER RESORTS.

Woodville House.—[illegible]

CRESSON SPRINGS.

MOUNTAIN HOUSE.

[illegible]

GEO. W. MULLIN,
Cresson Springs, Cambria county, Pa.

Steam to Liverpool and Queenstown.

The Inman Line Mail Steamships,

[illegible]

REDUCED RATES.

[illegible]

WM. BINGHAM, Jr.

CRAIG BROTHERS,

Brass Founders,

PIPE FITTERS, PLUMBERS,

AND DEALERS IN

[illegible]

An Astounding Novelty.

WONDER OF THE AGE.

[illegible]

CEMENT! CEMENT!

Phœnix Hydraulic Cement.

[illegible]

Philosophy of Marriage.

[illegible]

Croquet.

CROQUET.

[illegible]

Headquarters for

[illegible]

BANKS AND BANKERS.

PITTSBURGH National Bank of Commerce,

Cor. SIXTH and WOOD STREETS.

[illegible]

TRADESMEN'S NATIONAL BANK

PITTSBURGH, PA.,

Wood Street, corner of Second.

A. BRADLEY, President.
W. VANKIRK, Vice President.
CYRUS CLARKE, Jr., Cashier.

Capital, - $400,000.

[illegible]

DIRECTORS:

[illegible]

ALLEGHENY TRUST COMPANY

A BANK OF

Discount and Deposit,

No. 47 Diamond, Allegheny, Pa.

DISCOUNTS EVERY TUESDAY EVENING.

[illegible]

OFFICERS:

JOSEPH MYERS, President.
W. A. REED, Cashier.
WILLIAM HAMILTON, Ass't Cashier.

DIRECTORS:

[illegible]

BANKERS.

N. HOLMES & SONS'

BANKERS,

No. 57 MARKET STREET, Pittsburgh.

DEPOSITS RECEIVED IN PAR FUND AND CURRENCY.

Collections Made on all the Principal Points o United States and Canada.

STOCKS, BONDS AND OTHER SECURITIES BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.

Particular attention paid to the purchase and sa UNITED STATES SECURITIES.

BANKERS AND BROKERS.

Hart, Caughey & Co.

BANKERS AND BROKERS,

CORNER THIRD AND WOOD STREETS

PITTSBURGH, PA.

(Successors to HANNA, HART & CO.)

[illegible]

FINANCIAL.

640 MILES OF THE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD

[illegible]

GREAT NATIONAL WORK,

[illegible]

NEARLY NINE PER CENT.

[illegible]

JOHN J. CISCO,

TREASURER,

NEW YORK.

[illegible]

Gas Fixtures and Chandeliers,

[illegible]

JOHN M. TATE,

[illegible]

W. G. ANDERSON,

[illegible]

HATS AND CAPS.

CLOSING OUT SALE

STRAW

AND

MILLINERY GOODS,

AT

84 WOOD STREET.

Men's, Ladies' and Misses'

HATS,

In Great Variety.

Ribbons, Flowers, &c.

Prices Very Greatly Reduced.

R. H. PALMER.

TRIMMINGS AND NOTIONS.

THE ENTIRE STOCK

REDUCED

TO THE

LOWEST FIGURES

Call and Examine the Assortment

AT

JOS. HORNE & CO.'S

GREAT BARGAINS

IN ALL KINDS OF GOODS.

Nos. 77 and 79 Market St.

CARPETS.

NEW CARPETS.

McFARLAND & COLLINS

Have just received the newest and best styles of

ENGLISH VELVET CARPET,

SIX QUARTERS WIDE.

Tapestry and Body Brussels,

Which they are selling at the LOWEST PRICES REACHED THIS SEASON.

Superfine Ingrain Carpets

DOWN TO $1 10 AND $1 25 PER YARD.

McFARLAND & COLLINS,

71 AND 73 FIFTH STREET.

CARPETS.

NOTWITHSTANDING THE MANUFACTURERS' RECENT ADVANCE IN PRICES, WE WILL CONTINUE TO OFFER THE LARGEST STOCK OF BRUSSELS, VELVETS AND INGRAIN CARPETS IN THE CITY, AT THE LOWEST PRICES REACHED THIS SEASON. JUST RECEIVED A FEW PIECES OF A NEW AND EXQUISITE PATTERN OF ROYAL AXMINSTER.

OLIVER McCLINTOCK & COMPANY,

23 Fifth Street.

FURNISHING GOODS.

PRICES MARKED DOWN

AT

Macrum & Carlisle's,

19 FIFTH STREET.

All Goods Greatly Rrduced,

ON AND AFTER JULY 1st.

[illegible]

ALL KINDS BONNETS AND HATS

AT HALF COST.

GREAT BARGAINS

IN ALL KINDS OF GOODS.

[illegible]

MACRUM & CARLISLE,

19 FIFTH STREET.

GRAY, POSSIEL & RESE,

DESIRE TO INFORM THEIR CUSTOMERS AND THE PUBLIC THAT THEY WILL ON THE 1st OF JULY,

Reduce their Prices

15 PER CENT.

ON ALL THEIR FANCY GOODS.

THOSE IN WANT OF

FIRST-CLASS GOODS

AT LOW PRICES,

Will please call and examine their stock.

GRAY, POSSIEL & RESE,

MERCHANT TAILORS, 69 FIFTH ST.

DRY GOODS.

SUMMER STOCK,

AT

LOW PRICES.

BATES & BELL,

OFFER THE BALANCE OF THEIR

SUMMER GOODS

VERY LOW.

GREAT REDUCTION

IN PRICES.

TO CLOSE STOCK OF

DRESS GOODS.

87 Market Street.

THEO. F. PHILLIPS.

M'ELROY, DICKSON, & CO.,

DRY GOODS JOBBERS.

NO. 51 WOOD STREET,

PITTSBURGH.

DRUGGISTS.

ECLECTIC SUMMER CORDIAL,

An infallible remedy for Summer Complaint, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Vomiting, Cholera Morbus, &c.

DR. HARRIS'

Cramp Cure,

A specific for Cholera, Cramps and Pain in the Stomach, for sale by

HARRIS & EWING,

COR. OF LIBERTY AND WAYNE STS.

AGENTS FOR

J. SCHOONMAKER & SONS',

Pure White Lead,

AND

M'COY'S VERDITER GREEN,

Universally acknowledged to be the only reliable Green Paint in the market.

GROCERIES, &C.

TEA. TEA. TEA.

A choice selection of all the fine brands of Tea, at

McMASTERS & OSBORNE'S,

CHOICE FAMILY GROCERIES,

No. 276 LIBERTY STREET,
Next door to Eagle Hotel, Pittsburgh, Pa.

VOIGT, MAHOOD & CO.,

Have in Store and for Sale,

[illegible]

And are receiving

NEW POTATOES DAILY.

VOIGT, MAHOOD & CO.

WM. MILLER,

(LATE MILLER & RICKETSON),

Nos. 221 and 223 Liberty Street, corner of Irwin.

Offers to the Trade at Low Figures,

[illegible]

MEANS & COFFIN,

Wholesale Grocers,

COR. OF WOOD AND WATER STS.,

PITTSBURGH, PA.,

HAVE ALWAYS ON HAND A WELL SELECTED

Stock of Groceries,

[illegible]

SUGAR CURED HAMS.

75 Tierces Choice Brands,

CINCINNATI CURED,

In Store and for sale by

W. H. KIRKPATRICK & CO.,

[illegible] LIBERTY STREET.

DO NOT BE DECEIVED.

[illegible]

KIDNEYS, BLADDER OR URINARY [illegible]

Are affected. For immediate relief and permanent cure

DR. SARGENT'S

Diuretic or Backache Pills,

[illegible]

Dr. Sargent's Backache Pills,

[illegible]

PRICE, 50 CENTS PER BOX.

INSURANCE.

THE MUTUAL BENEFIT Life Insurance Co.,

NEWARK, N. J.

Assets Over $15,000,000.

Charter Perpetual—Strictly Mutual

ORGANIZED 1845.

LEWIS C. GROVER, President.

This Company enters on its TWENTY-FOURTH year with over $15,000,000 of assets well invested with an ample reserve for all obligations; declaring 50 PER CENT. of return premiums, paying TWO of this amount, making 100 per cent. in 1868. Being, in fact, what it is in name, PURELY MUTUAL, it seeks only the interests of the members. It does not waste their means to procure new business for any other purpose. Its affairs are conducted, as all legitimate business should be, with *Care, Prudence and Economy.*

It issues all forms of Policies on the most favorable terms warranted by perfect security. It annually apprizes its accounts by reserving the value of all obligations, and making *such division of surplus as all members can understand.*

It accommodates its members, loaning those who wish of their own money the sum shown by science and experience not needed for Insurance until returned by dividend, in contrast with those who require them to pay all in cash, subject to the expenses and risks of management by others.

ITS EXPENSES ARE LOWER THAN ANY OTHER COMPANY.

Dividends are declared on each and every premium paid. They may be left to accumulate till the policy becomes paid up, or applied to the reduction of premiums. BY THE NOTE SYSTEM, IT MAKES THEM AVAILABLE AT THE TIME OF PAYMENT, and not at the close of the first or succeeding years. *This enables the party to be insured from the first of an amount double that of the all-Cash plan.*

This Company unites both the all-Cash and Note plans, and hence THE INSURED HAS ADVANTAGES MUCH GREATER THAN AFFORDED BY EXCLUSIVELY ALL-CASH COMPANIES, and Policies are often saved when in the latter they would be lost.

The Company, having always pursued the above course, expects to continue it in the future.

The attention of the insuring public is invited to the above facts, and their business respectfully solicited.

General Agent for Pennsylvania:

S. M. LOVEBIDGE,

42 FIFTH STREET, Pittsburgh.

BEN FRANKLIN Insurance Company.

OF ALLEGHENY, PA.

A HOME COMPANY, managed by Directors well known to the community, who trust by fair dealing to merit a share of your patronage.

HENRY IRWIN, President.
GEO. D. RIDDLE, Secretary.

DIRECTORS:

Henry Irwin,	D. L. Patterson,	Henry Gerwig,
Geo. D. Riddle,	Jacob Franz,	Gotleib Faas,
Simon Drum,	R. B. Smith,	Jacob Rush,
W. M. Stewart,	Ch. P. Whiston,	Joseph Craig,
Jos. Lautner,	H. J. Zinkand,	Jeremiah Kohen

Office in Franklin Savings Bank Buildings, No. 43 OHIO ST., Allegheny.

NATIONAL INSURANCE CO.

OF THE

CITY OF ALLEGHENY.

Office, in the Allegheny Trust Co.'s Building

FIRE INSURANCE ONLY.

W. W. MARTIN, President;
JAS. E. STEVENSON, Secretary

DIRECTORS:

A. H. English,	Robt. Lea,
Jas. A. Myler,	Jos. Hartz,
Jas. L. Graham,	John Thompson,
Jas. Brown, Jr.,	Jos. Myers,
C. W. Williams,	C. C. Boyle,
Jas. Lockhart,	Jacob Kopp.

MONONGAHELA

INSURANCE COMPANY,

OF PITTSBURGH. INCORPORATED 1854.

CASH CAPITAL........$175,000

Insures against Fire and Marine Losses.

Office: No. 98 WATER STREET.

WM. A. CALDWELL, President.
JNO. McDEVITT, Vice President.
JNO. H. CLANEY, Secretary.
Capt. F. A. Dunlap, Gen'l Agent and Surveyor.

DIRECTORS:

Wm. A. Caldwell,	Jas. A. Hutchison,
John McDevitt,	William Rea,
Geo. A. Berry,	Robert Dalzell,
John Atwell,	William Means,
Alfred Woodburn,	R. Wallace,
Samuel R. Robison,	John H. Canfield,
R. H. Palmer,	D. S. H. Gilmore,
James McCandless.	

CITIZENS' INSURANCE COMPANY OF PITTSBURGH.—Office, corner of Market and Water streets, second floor.

WM. BAGALEY, President.
WM. A. SHEPARD, Secretary.

Insures Steamboats and Cargoes.
Insures against loss and damage in the navigation of the Southern and Western Rivers, Lakes and Bayous, and the navigation of the Sea.
Insures against loss and damage by fire.

DIRECTORS.

Wm. Bagaley,	John Shipton,
James Park, Jr.,	James M. Cooper,
W. G. Johnson,	Jas. Rheinhart,
H. F. Jones,	J. Caldwell, Jr.,
Samuel Rea,	John S. Dilworth,
Joshua Rhodes,	George Bingham,
Barclay Preston,	Wm. A. Rodgers,
S. M. Kier,	

Capt. J. ATKINSON, General Agent.

PEOPLES' INSURANCE COMPANY OF PITTSBURGH.

Office, northeast corner Wood and Fifth streets, second floor.

Insures against LOSS OR DAMAGE BY FIRE on Dwellings, Stores and other Buildings; Furniture, Household Goods and Stocks of Merchandise.

Insures Marine and Inland Risks on Steamboats and Freight at as liberal rates as are consistent with security.

Losses promptly adjusted and paid.

DIRECTORS.

Wm. Phillips,	Samuel P. Shriver,
John Watt,	Capt. J. L. Rhodes,
John E. Parke,	Wm. Vankirk,
Jared M. Brush,	Jas. D. Verner,
Wm. F. Lang,	Samuel McClurkan,
Capt. James Miller,	Chas. Arbuckle.

WM. PHILLIPS, President.
JOHN WATT, Vice President.
WM. F. GARDINER, Secretary.
CAPT. JAS. GORDON, General Agent.

WESTERN INSURANCE CO.

OF PITTSBURGH.

ALEX. NIMICK, President.
WM. P. HERBERT, Secretary.
Capt. Geo. NEELD, General Agent.

Office, No. 92 WATER STREET, Spang, Chalfant & Co.'s Warehouse, up stairs, Pittsburgh.

Will insure against all kinds of fire and marine risks. A home institution, managed by directors who are well known in the community, and who are determined by promptness and liberality, to maintain the character which they have assumed, as offering the best protection to those who desire to be insured.

DIRECTORS:

Alexander Nimick,	Reuben Miller, Jr.,
James McAuley,	Andrew Ackley,
Alexander Speer,	David M. Long,
Wm. Morrison,	John R. McCune,
Charles J. Clarke,	D. Ihmsen,
William S. Evans,	Joseph Kirkpatrick,
Philip Reymer,	

WM. P. HERBERT, Secretary.

MERCANTILE BROKERS.

JOSEPH H. DAVIS, late of Davis & Phillips.
CHAS. B. DAVIS, late of Maxwell & Davis.

J. H. & C. B. DAVIS,

BRASS FOUNDRY AND STEAM PUMP WORKS,

54, 56, and 58 FERRY ST., Pittsburgh.

DEALERS IN

Plumbers', Gas, Steam Fitters,

AND

Machinist's Goods, FINISHED BRASS WORK.

PUMPS OF ALL KINDS.

SCALES.

FAIRBANKS'

STANDARD

SCALES,

OF ALL KINDS. ALSO,

Baggage Barrows, Warehouse Trucks, Copying Presses, &c.

FAIRBANKS, MORSE & CO.,

Cor. WOOD and SECOND STREETS, Pittsburgh.

Be careful to Buy Only the Genuine. Scales Repaired Promptly.

STONE.

Having opened a New Quarry on the line of the Western Pennsylvania Railroad, at Apollo station, we are prepared to furnish the best quality of

FREEPORT STONE.

On short notice, and of any sizes required. Contractors, Builders and others are respectfully invited to examine these Stone, as their quality is such as cannot fail to give satisfaction. Address

SAMUEL BOWERS & CO.,

Apollo, Armstrong county, Pa.

W. J. M'KNIGHT & BRO.,

DRUG AND NEWS DEALERS,

MOORHEAD HOUSE, BROOKVILLE, PA.,

WALL PAPER AND WINDOW GLASS.

A large and varied stock always on hand.

Newspapers, Periodicals and Books, both Foreign and American, furnished at publishers' prices.

The PITTSBURGH DAILY COMMERCIAL delivered to subscribers on the arrival of the mail.

PRODUCE IN STORE AND ARRIVING.

[illegible] bushels Chopped Corn and Oats, 800 bushels Sifted Corn Meal, 2,000 pounds Prime Oats, 3,000 bushels Ear Corn, 1,000 bushels Shelled Corn, 100 barrels Family Flour, 100 barrels Rye Flour, 800 bushels Clover Seed, 300 bushels Prime Timothy Seed. With full Stock of Groceries in store and for sale by

H. RIDDLE,

No. 162 Liberty street.

RAILROADS.

PITTSBURGH, FT. WAYNE AND CHICAGO R. W. AND CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD.

From JUNE 7th, 1868, Trains will leave from and arrive at the Union Depot, North Side, Pittsburgh, City Time, as follows:

Leave.		Arrive.	
Chicago Exp..	2:03 a m	Chicago Exp..	2:08 a m
Cleveland Ex.	2:03 a m	Cleveland Ex.	2:08 a m
Erie & Ygn Ex	7:28 a m	Chicago Ex...	11:43 a m
Cl & Whg M'l	6:13 a m	Wheeling Ex.	11:08 a m
Chicago Mail..	6:58 a m	St. Louis Ex..	3:33 p m
Chicago Ex....	9:43 a m	Cl & Whg Ex.	4:38 p m
Cl & Whg Ex.	1:43 p m	Erie & Ygn Ex	6:13 p m
Chicago Ex....	1:58 p m	Chicago Ex...	4:23 p m
Whg & Erie Ex	4:48 p m	Cl & Whg Ex.	7:08 p m
Depart from Allegheny.		Arrive in Allegheny.	
N. Br'tn Acc..	8:58 a m	N. Br'tn Acc..	7:03 a m
Leetsdale Acc.	10:13 a m	N. Br'tn Acc..	8:28 a m
Leetsdale Acc.	11:58 a m	Wellsville Acc	8:53 a m
Rochester Acc.	9:23 p m	N. Castle Acc..	10:13 a m
Wellsville Acc.	3:43 p m	Leetsdale Acc..	9:13 a m
Leetsdale Acc.	4:13 p m	Leetsdale Acc..	1:08 p m
N. Br'tn Acc..	5:33 p m	N. Br'tn Acc..	2:43 p m
N. Br'tn Acc..	6:28 p m	Leetsdale Acc..	4:53 p m
Leetsdale Acc.	10:43 p m	Leetsdale Acc.	7:28 p m

1:58 P. M. Chicago Express leaves daily.

11:23 A. M. Chicago Express arrives daily

F. R. MYERS,
General Ticket Agent.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD—On and after JUNE 7, 1868, trains arrive and depart from the Union Depot, corner of Washington and Liberty streets, as follows:

Arrive.		Depart.	
Mail Train.....	1:15 a m	Day Express...	2:25 a m
Fast Line......	1:40 a m	Wall's No. 1....	6:30 a m
Wall's No 1...	6:20 a m	Mail Train.....	7:50 a m
Latrobe Ac....	7:50 a m	Cincinnati Ex	11:40 a m
Wall's No. 2...	8:50 a m	Wall's No. 2..	11:51 a m
Cincinnati Ex.	9:10 a m	Johnstown Ac.	3:05 p m
Johnstown Ac.	10:35 a m	Braddocks No1	4:00 p m
Baltimore Ex...	1:00 p m	Phila. Ex......	4:50 p m
Phila. Ex.......	1:20 p m	Wall's No. 3..	5:10 p m
Wall's No. 3..	2:15 p m	Wall's No. 4..	6:05 p m
Braddocks No1	5:50 p m	Fast Line.......	7:30 p m
Wall's No. 4...	7:15 p m	Latrobe Ac....	8:50 p m
Altoon Ac. and Emg't train..	9:30 a m	Swissvale Ac..	10:50 p m

The Church Trains leave Wall's Station every Sunday at 9:15 a m. reaching Pittsburgh at 10:05 a m. Returning leaves Pittsburgh at 12:50 p m, and arrive at Wall's Station at 2:00 p m.

Cincinnati Express leaves daily. All other trains daily except Sunday.

For further information apply to

W. H. BECKWITH, Agent.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All baggage exceeding that amount in value, will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract.

EDWARD H. WILLIAMS,
Gen'l Supt., Altoona, Pa.

PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI AND ST. LOUIS RAILWAY. PANHANDLE ROUTE.

CHANGE OF TIME.

On and after SUNDAY, June 21, 1868, Trains will leave and arrive at Union Depot, Pittsburgh, as follows:

PITTSBURGH TIME.

	Depart.	Arrive.
Mail Express............	2:15 a m	12:10 a m
Fast Line................	9:40 a m	7:15 p m
Fast Express............	2:10 p m	11:20 a m
Mixed Way...............	6:10 a m	7:05 p m
McDonald Acc'dn No 1	11:40 a m	3:08 p m
Steubenville Accomd'n	3:55 p m	9:30 a m
McDonald Ac'dn No 2.	5:25 p m	8:20 a m

SPECIAL NOTICE—Sunday Express leaves at 2:10 p m, arriving in Cincinnati 6:00 a m next morning.

The 9:40 a. m. Train leaves daily, Sundays excepted, and makes close connections at Newark for Zanesville and points on Sandusky Mansfield and Newark Railroad.

S. F. SCULL,
General Ticket Agent.

W. W. CARD, Sup't. Steubenville.

WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—On and after May 10, 1868, the Passenger Trains on the Western Pennsylvania Railroad will arrive at and depart from the Federal Street Depot, Allegheny City, as follows:

Arrive.		Depart.	
Springdale Acm No. 1..........	6:35 a m	Mall...............	6:15 a m
FreeportAcNo1.	8:15 a m	Freeprt AcNo 1.	9:10 a m
Express.........	10:15 a m	ShrpsgAcNo1.	11:20 a m
SharpsgAcNo.1	1:25 p m	Express..........	1:50 p m
FreeprtAc No2.	4:10 p m	Springdale Acm No. 1..........	3:50 p m
Mall...............	5:50 p m	Freeprt AcNo2.	6:05 p m
Springdale Acm No. 2..........	7:10 p m	Springdale Acm No. 2..........	7:30 p m

Above trains run daily except Sunday.

The Church Train leaves Allegheny Junction every Sunday at 7.40 A. M., reaching Allegheny City at 9:50 A.M. Returning, leaves Allegheny City at 1:20 P. M. and arrives at Allegheny Junction at 3:48 P. M.

Commutation Tickets—For sale in packages of twenty, between Allegheny City, Chestnut street, Herr's, Bennett, Pine Creek, Etna and Sharpsburg, and good only on the trains stopping at Stations specified on tickets.

Trains leaving Allegheny City at 6:15 A. M. and 1:50 P. M. make direct connections at Freeport with Walker's Line of Stages for Butler and Hannahstown. Through Tickets, too, may be purchased at the office, No. 3 St. Clair street, near Suspension Bridge, Pittsburgh, and at the Depot, Allegheny City.

For further information apply to

JAMES LEFFERTS, Agent,
Federal Street Depot.

The Western Pensylvania Railroad will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS in value. All baggage exceeding this amount in value, will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract.

EDWARD H. WILLIAMS,
General Sup't, Altoona, Pa.

ALLENTOWN ROUTE TO THE EAST.—SHORTEST AND FASTEST LINE

Between Pittsburgh and New York, via Harrisburg, Reading, Allentown and Easton.

NO CHANGE OF CARS BETWEEN PITTSBURGH AND NEW YORK.

SLEEPING CARS ON NIGHT TRAINS

Trains leave Union Depot of Pennsylvania Railroad in Pittsburgh, daily (except Sundays) at

Leave Pittsburgh 11:50 a. m., 5:00 p. m., 7:40 p. m. and 2:30 a. m.

Arrive in New York 5:00 a. m., 10:00 a. m., 11:50 a. m. and 6:55 p. m.

Leave New York 9:00 a. m., 5:00 p m., and 8:00 p. m.

Arrive in Pittsburgh 2:00 a. m., 9:00 a. m. and 1:30 p. m.

Leave New York for Pittsburgh, from Station of CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW JERSEY, FOOT OF LIBERTY STREET,

At 9:00 a. m., 5:00 and 8:00 p. m.

Baggage checked to all points between Pittsburgh and New York.

H. P. BALDWIN,
General Passenger Agent.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD.

Only Direct Route to the Oil Regions, Running Through to Venango City

Without Change of Cars, connecting with Trains East and West, on the Warren and Franklin Railroad and Atlantic and Great Western Railway, shortest and quickest route to Oil City and Franklin, and all points in the Oil Regions.

On and after APRIL 26th, 1868, Passenger Trains will leave from and arrive at the Depot corner of Canal and Pike streets as follows:

	Depart.	Arrive.
Mail to and from Venango City............................	7:00 a m	6:15 p m
Express to and from Venango City....................	10:40 p m	12:25 a m
Brady's Bend Accom'n....	3:00 p m	10:20 a m
Soda Works Accom'n.....	5:30 p m	7:55 a m
First Hulton Accom'n......	8:50 a m	11:40 a m
Second Hulton Accom'n...	12:00 m	3:55 p m

Church Train leaves Soda Works at 8:05 a. m., arriving at Pittsburgh, at 9:50 a. m. Returning, leaves Pittsburgh at 1:10 p. m., arriving at Soda Works at 2:55 p. m.

H. BLACKSTONE, Superintendent.
W. F. HOPE, Ticket Agent.

PITTSBURGH AND CONNELLSVILLE RAILROAD.

On and after THURSDAY, March 5, 1868, the Trains will leave the Depot, corner Grant and Water streets, as follows:

	Depart.	Arrive.
Mail to and from Uniontown	7:00 a m	6:00 p m
M'Keesport Accommod'n..	11:00 a m	2:05 p m
Express to and from Uniontown..............................	3:00 p m	10:00 a m
West Newton Accom'n.......	4:30 p m	8:35 a m
Braddock's Accommodation	6:15 p m	7:50 p m
Night Accommodation to McKeesport....................	10:30 p m	6:40 a m
Sunday Church Train to and From West Newton.........	1:00 p m	10:00 a m

For tickets apply to J. R. KING, Agent.

WM. B. STOUT, Sup't.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS

G. S. BRYAN............JOHN A. CAUGHEY.

BRYAN & CAUGHEY,

(Successors to George S. Bryan & Co.,)

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

FOR THE SALE OF

PIG IRON, BLOOMS, &c.,

No. 74 WATER STREET,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

BOWEN, POTTER & EBBS,

WOOL

Commission Merchants,

102 CHESTNUT STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

Consignments solicited. Cash advances made. Sales guaranteed.

T. C. JENKINS.

CHECKERED FRONT,

373 LIBERTY STREET, PITTSBURGH.

COMMISSION MERCHANT,

AND

WHOLESALE DEALER IN FLOUR AND ALL KINDS OF PRODUCE.

Weekly Prices Current and Marking Plates sent to Consignors.

PAINTERS.

REMOVED.

JOHN F. CLULEY

HAS REMOVED TO 134 SMITHFIELD ST.

Directly opposite the old stand.

BARRY & BROTHER,

HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTERS

NO. 13 SMITHFIELD STREET.

BREWERS.

JOS. SPENCER....JAS. M'KAY....ROBT. LIDDELL.

PHŒNIX STEAM BREWERY.

SPENCER, M'KAY & CO.,

MALSTERS AND BREWERS,

OF ALE, PORTER AND BROWN STOUT,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

ROBERT WATSON, Manager.

PETROLEUM.

R. S. WARING, Pittsburgh.
HENRY H. KING, Philadelphia.

WARING & KING,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS AND BROKERS IN PETROLEUM AND ITS PRODUCTS,

Office, No. 6 DUQUESNE WAY, Pittsburgh, Pa.

PAPER BOXES,

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

MANUFACTURED BY

D. C. KNEELAND & SON,

359 LIBERTY ST., Pittsburgh.

Orders by mail promptly attended to.

MANUFACTURERS.

SLATE.

TWIN CITY SLATE CO.,

Manufacture and Deal in every variety of

Roofing Slate of Superior Quality.

General Office—No. 43 SEVENTH ST., PITTSBURGH, PA.

J. S. NEWMYER, President.

Locomotive and Machine Works.

SMITH & PORTER,

BUILDERS OF

Light Locomotives,

AND

Stationary Engines.

OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS.

Specialty—MINING AND SWITCHING LOCOMOTIVES.

Office, COR. WATER ST. and CHERRY ALLEY.

NATIONAL FOUNDRY AND PIPE WORKS,

Cor. CARROLL AND SMALLMAN STREETS, Ninth Ward, Pittsburgh, Pa.

William Smith,

MANUFACTURER OF

CAST IRON BOWL PIPE.

For Gas and Water Work. My Pipe are all cast vertically in Pits, in Dry Sand, in Twelve Feet Lengths. Also a full assortment of General Castings for Gas and Water Works. I would also call the attention of Superintendents of Gas Works to my make of RETORTS.

THOMAS CARLIN & CO.,

FOURTH WARD FOUNDRY AND MACHINE WORKS,

SANDUSKY ST., Allegheny city, Pa., manufacturers of Steam Engines, Pulleys, Shafting, Grist and Saw Mill Work, Rolling Mill and Machine Castings, Grate Bars, Weights, Wagon Boxes, &c. Build to order and have on hand Engines of all sizes.

PITTSBURGH FLINT GLASS WORKS—Established 1808.

BAKEWELL, PEARS & CO.

Factory, BINGHAM STREET, Birmingham.
Warehouse, 31 and 33 WOOD ST., Pittsburgh.

J. P. PEARS, B. B. CAMPBELL, B. BAKEWELL, Jr., J. W. PAUL.

STEEL MANUFACTURERS.

LA BELLE STEEL WORKS

REITER & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Every Description of Steel.

SPRINGS, AXLES AND STEEL TYRE. CUTTER BARS, RAKETEETH, &c., &c.

Office, SECOND FLOOR, NO. 95 WATER ST., Pittsburgh, Pa.

PITTSBURGH STEEL WORKS

[ESTABLISHED IN 1845.]

ANDERSON, COOK & CO.

Manufacturers of Every Description of

STEEL,

BEST REFINED TOOL STEEL.

Mill, Mulay, Circular, Gang and Cross Cut

SAW PLATES.

Spring, Cast and German Plow and Blister Steel. Shovel, Hoe, Fork, Rake and Toe Calk Steel. Locomotive and RR. Car Springs; RR. Spring Steel and Frog Points, Cast Steel Finger Bars, Sickle Steel, Spring, Steel Tyre, Plow Wings, etc.; Oil Drill Steel.

OFFICE AND WORKS,

Cor. ROSS AND FIRST STS., Pittsburgh, Pa.

HUSSEY, WELLS & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF

CAST STEEL.

OFFICE AND WORKS,

Cor. Penn and Harrison sts., Fifth ward,

PITTSBURGH.

SHEFFIELD STEEL WORKS.

SINGER, NIMICK & CO.,

Manufacturers of every description of

STEEL.

BEST TOOL CAST STEEL,
CAST AND GERMAN PLOW STEEL,
PATENT ROLLED SAW PLATE,
RAILWAY SPRINGS, AND SPRING STEEL,
ELLIPTIC AND SIDE SPRINGS,
AXLES, STEEL TIRE, &c., &c.

83 WATER and 100 FIRST ST.,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

BLACK DIAMOND STEEL WORKS.

PARK, BROTHER & CO.,

Manufacturers of all descriptions of

STEEL.

OFFICE AND WAREHOUSE,

120, 122 and 124 SECOND, and 119 and 121 FIRST STREETS, Pittsburgh.

WHITE LEAD.

S. BEYMER, } Late of B. L. Fahnestock & Co.
E. F. BAUMAN, } CHAS. F. WELLS, Late of B. L. Fahnestock, Fortune & Co.

BEYMER, BAUMAN & CO.

MANUFACTURERS OF

PURE WHITE LEAD

DRY AND IN OIL,

Red Lead, Potters' Lead, Zinc

PAINT AND PUTTY,

BEYMER, BAUMAN & CO. PURE WHITE LEAD. PITTSBURGH.

OFFICE AND *WAREHOUSE,* 26 WOOD ST. Pittsburgh.

Factory, corner of BIDWELL ST. AND OHIO AVENUE, Allegheny.

The following notice of guarantee, bearing our written signature, is attached to every keg of the above Brand:

REWARD—We will give TWENTY DOLLARS IN GOLD for each and every ounce of ADULTERATION found in White Lead (of our manufacture), bearing our name. We guarantee *Strict Purity,* and a degree of *Fineness* and *Whiteness Unequalled* by any other brand.

BEYMER, BAUMAN & CO.

DAVIS, CHAMBERS & CO. PURE WHITE LEAD. PITTSBURGH.

WHITE LEAD,
RED LEAD,
LITHARGE
AND
ZINC.

DAVIS, CHAMBERS & CO.,

WHITE LEAD WORKS,

MANUFACTURERS OF

WHITE LEAD, RED LEAD, LITHARGE AND ZINC.

Office, 9 SMITHFIELD ST., Monongahela House.

GLASS MANUFACTURERS.

ESTABLISHED 1830.

GLASS. GLASS.

PHŒNIX, SLIGO, PITTSBURGH AND EMPIRE GLASS FACTORIES.

WM. M'CULLY & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

WINDOW GLASS AND DRUGGISTS' GLASSWARE.

Also, WINE, PORTER AND MINERAL WATER BOTTLES.

Office, 18 and 20 WOOD ST., Pittsburgh, Pa.

P. S.—We make a specialty of the manufacture of FRUIT JARS, making the Cork, Tin Top, and the most desirable Self-Sealers in the market.

JAS. B. LYON & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF FINE PRESSED

FLINT GLASS WARE

WAREHOUSE, NO. 116 WATER ST.

FIVE DOORS BELOW MONONGAHELA HOUSE;

PITTSBURGH, PA.

WM. HOLMES............JAMES IRWIN.

JAMES IRWIN & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

OIL OF VITRIOL AND AQUA AMMONIA.

Office, No. 15 MARKET STREET,

Pittsburgh, Pa.

ROOFING MATERIALS.

SATURATED FELT.

ROOFING CEMENT.

W. B. LUPTON & CO., 362 PENN STREET.

GERMAN SOAP.

25 boxes Proctor & Gamble's Mottled German Soap. Also, a full assortment of Colgate & Co.'s Toilet Soaps, Borden's Eagle Brand of Condensed Milk and Extract of Beef, Morton's Pineapple Cheese, just received and for sale at the Family Grocery of

LEWIS & McCLURE,
[illegible] Liberty street.

MANUFACTURERS.

IRON WORKS.

AMERICAN IRON WORKS!

JONES & LAUGHLINS!

PITTSBURGH,

MANUFACTURERS OF

AMERICAN AND CLAIR BAR, HOOP,

SHEET AND PLATE IRON;

BRIDGE IRON;
ANGLE AND T IRON;
GUARD IRON;
COAL SCREEN IRON;
T RAILS, 16 and 20 inch to yard;
TRAM RAILS, punched and countersunk;
BOILER, BRIDGE AND TANK RIVETS;
CUT NAILS AND SPIKES;
SHIP AND BOAT SPIKES;
RAILROAD SPIKES;
RAILROAD FISH BARS AND BOLTS;
RAILROAD CAR WHEELS AND AXLES;
STREET CAR WHEELS AND AXLES;
COAL-PIT CAR WHEELS AND AXLES;
PATENT COLD ROLLED SHAFTINGS;
PATENT COLD ROLLED PISTON RODS;
MOWER AND REAPER BARS.

WAREHOUSE AND OFFICE:

120 WATER AND 120 FRONT STS.

BRANCH OFFICE:

NOS. 22, 24 AND 26 FRONT STREET,

CHICAGO, ILL.

MONONGAHELA IRON WORKS.

LEWIS, OLIVER & PHILLIPS

MANUFACTURERS OF

CARRIAGE AND TIRE BOLTS;
THIMBLE SKEINS AND PIPE BOXES;
WAGON AND SKEIN BOLTS;
COACH AND LAG SCREWS;
SQUARE AND HEXAGON NUTS;
CAST AND WROUGHT IRON WASHERS;
MACHINE AND PLOW BOLTS;
WROUGHT IRON HINGES;
TUYERE IRONS;
BRIDGE BOLTS AND CASTINGS;
ROOF AND TRUSS BOLTS;
COAL CAR WHEELS AND AXLES;
BARGE AND COAL CAR BOLTS;
STOVE AND SAW RODS;
R. R. SPLICE BARS AND BOLTS, &c.

A full assortment of standard sizes kept in stock.

WORKS:

SOUTH END OF BIRMINGHAM BRIDGE.

WAREHOUSE:

WATER AND MARKET STS., PITTSBURGH.

FORT PITT

Boiler, Still and Tank Works.

CARROLL & SNYDER,

MANUFACTURERS OF

TUBULAR DOUBLE-FLUED FIRE-BOX AND CYLINDER

STEAM BOILERS;

CHIMNEYS,	OIL STILLS,
BRITCHES,	OIL TANKS,
FIRE BEDS,	AGITATORS,
ASH PANS,	SETTLING PANS,
STEAM PIPE,	CONDENSERS,
SALT PANS,	PRISON DOORS,
IRON BRIDGES,	GASOMETERS,
	STEAM BOILERS.

Office and Works: Corner Second, Third, Short and Liberty streets, Pittsburgh, Penna.

Orders sent to the above address will be promptly attended to.

JOHN M. COOPER............HENRY KIRK.

JOHN M. COOPER & CO.,

BRASS FOUNDERS,

Steam and Gas Fitters,

MANUFACTURERS OF

PUMPS AND BRASS WORK

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION; DEALERS IN

Gas Fixtures and Tubing

OF ALL KINDS.

Cor. of Pike and Walnut Sts.,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

Call and examine our Steam Pump before purchasing elsewhere. It is plain and substantial; equal if not superior to any Pump now in use.

Mackintosh, Hemphill & Co.

Founders and Machinists,

IRON CITY WORKS,

COR. PIKE AND O'HARA AND PIKE AND WALNUT STREETS, PITTSBURGH, PA.

MANUFACTURERS OF

BLAST ENGINES,
ROLLING MILL ENGINES,
SAW, GRIST AND PLANING MILL ENGINES,
ROLLING MILL AND OTHER MACHINERY,
CASTINGS OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS.

Prompt attention given to REPAIRS.

PITTSBURGH FOUNDRY.

A. GARRISON..JOHN H. RICKETSON..WM. HOLMES.

A. GARRISON & CO.,

SUCCESSORS TO BOLLMAN, GARRISON & CO.,

Founders and Machinists,

MANUFACTURERS OF

CHILLED ROLLS, all sizes,

Of acknowledged Superior Quality, at the Lowest Current Prices.

For IRON, STEEL, BRASS, COPPER, ZINC, SILVER, GOLD, PAPER and INDIA RUBBER WORK. ALSO,

ROLLING MILL CASTINGS

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Office and Warehouse—209 LIBERTY STREET.

A. BRADLEY............W. VANKIRK.

BRADLEY

STOVE WORKS.

MANUFACTURE EVERY VARIETY OF

COOK, PARLOR AND HEATING

STOVES,

Among which are the celebrated NATIONAL, TALISMAN, TROPIC and EUREKA—Coal Cook Stoves. Also, VETERAN, POMONA and IRONSIDES—Wood Cook Stoves,

Grate Fronts, Fenders, &c.

Agents for Lotze's celebrated HOTEL and FAMILY RANGES.

Office: Corner of SECOND and WOOD STREETS, Pittsburgh, Pa.

L. O. LIVINGSTON. W. H. BURT. W. A. ROBINSON, Jr.

LIVINGSTON & CO.,

Iron Founders.

MANUFACTURERS OF

Fine Light Castings,

ALL DESCRIPTIONS.

For Plumbers and Gas Fitters, Agricultural Implements, Cotton and Woolen Mill Machinery, &c., &c.

All Job Work Promptly Attended to.

Office and Works—WASHINGTON AVENUE, near Outer Depot, Allegheny city, Pa.

LAKE SUPERIOR COPPER MILLS AND SMELTING WORKS.

PARK, McCURDY & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

SHEATH, BRAZIERS AND BOLT COPPER, PRESSED COPPER BOTTOMS, RAISED STILL BOTTOMS, SPELTER SOLDER, &c.

Also, Importers and Dealers in Metals, Tin Plate, Sheet Iron, Fire, &c. Constantly on hand Tinner's Machines and Tools.

Warehouse, 140 FIRST and 120 SECOND STS., Pittsburgh, Pa.

Special orders of Copper cut to any desired pattern.

ADAMS, M'KEE & CO.,

Pittsburgh Novelty Works,

CORNER OF GRANT AND FIRST STREETS,

MANUFACTURERS OF

FAIRBANK'S PATENT PLATFORM AND COUNTER SCALES.

JANUS FACED PATENT DOOR LOCKS AND LATCHES.

PAINT AND COFFEE MILLS, ALLEABLE IRON, &c.

LYON, SHORB & CO.,

SLIGO IRON WORKS,

WAREHOUSE, NO 121 WATER STREET

PITTSBURGH PA

PENNSYLVANIA IRON WORKS.

EVERSON, PRESTON & CO.

Warehouse—No. 165 FIRST STREET, (Opposite Monongahela House), Pittsburgh, Pa.

COMMERCIAL DIRECTORY.

AGRICULTURAL.

[illegible], 127 Liberty st., Wholesale and Retail dealers in Agricultural Implements, Seeds, [illegible]

[illegible] & Co., 129 Liberty st., [illegible]

[illegible], 127 Liberty street, Agricultural Implements and Farm Machinery, Seeds, &c.

ADVERTISING AGENTS.

[illegible] & Co., [illegible]

BOOK AND JOB PRINTING.

[illegible], Cor. Third and Wood sts. [illegible]

BOILERS.

[illegible], 239 Liberty street, [illegible]

BOOTS AND SHOES.

[illegible], 118 Wood st., [illegible]

COPPER LIGHTNING RODS.

[illegible] & Co., [illegible]

CORKS AND BUNGS.

[illegible], 279 [illegible]

CARPETS.

[illegible] & Co., 51 Fifth street, [illegible]

DRY GOODS.

[illegible] & Co., [illegible]

DRUGGISTS.

[illegible], [illegible]

EXPRESS COMPANIES.

ADAMS AND AMERICAN EX. [illegible]

FOUNDRIES.

[illegible]

FLOUR DEALER.

[illegible]

GUNS, AMMUNITION, &C.

[illegible]

[illegible]

HAIR WORKERS.

[illegible]

IRON SAFES, &C.

[illegible]

IRON RAILINGS FENCES.

[illegible]

INSURANCE.

[illegible]

JEWELERS.

[illegible]

MACHINERY.

[illegible]

MILLINERY, &C.

[illegible]

ROOFING.

[illegible]

STOVES AND TINWARE.

[illegible]

STEAM GUAGES.

[illegible]

SADDLERY HARDWARE.

[illegible]

STORAGE.

[illegible]

TRUNKS, VALISES, &C.

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

TINNERS' STOCK.

[illegible]

The Daily Commercial

CITY MATTERS.

[illegible]

The Jennie Miller Suicide—Coroner's Inquest Concluded—Testimony of the Witnesses—Verdict of the Jury.

[illegible]

Real Estate Sales.

[illegible]

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Sentences, Etc.—Court of Common Pleas and District Court.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Full Bench.

[illegible]

Common Pleas—Full Bench.

[illegible]

District Court—Judge Hampton.

[illegible]

CHARTIERS VALLEY RAILROAD

Meeting at Canonsburg—Committee Appointed to Urge the Commencement of the Road.

[illegible]

Death from Apoplexy.

[illegible]

Sad Case of Drowning—Child Drowned in a Well.

[illegible]

Police Intelligence.

[Before Mayor Drum, of Allegheny.]

[illegible]

Dr. Aborn, Eye and Ear Surgeon and Physician for Diseases of the Throat and Lungs. [illegible]

[illegible]

Cheap Organs.

[illegible]

American House, Boston.

[illegible]

Old Folks Concert Again.

[illegible]

The Way to Look at It.

[illegible]

The Great Discovery.

[illegible]

Strengthen the Defences!

[illegible]

Similia Similibus Curantur. TEETHING CHILDREN.

[illegible]

FAMILY CASES

[illegible]

Public Amusements.

[illegible]

JAMES T. BRADY & Co.

(Successors to S. JONES & Co.)

Cor. Fourth and Wood Sts.,

BANKERS,

BUY AND SELL ALL KINDS OF

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

GOLD, SILVER AND COUPONS,

ON MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.

7-30'S CONVERTED

INTO THE

New 5-20 Coupon Bond

Interest Allowed on Deposits.

☞Money loaned on Government Bonds at lowest market rates.

Orders executed for the purchase and sale of Stocks, Bonds and Gold.

JAMES T. BRADY & CO.

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.,

BANKERS

AND DEALERS IN

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

Cor. Fourth and Smithfield Sts.

City of Pittsburgh 7 Per Cent.

Water Loan Extension Bonds

EXEMPT FROM STATE, COUNTY, AND CITY TAXATION.

FOR SALE AT

PAR AND ACCRUED INTEREST.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

SATURDAY EVENING, July 11, 1868.

The local stock market has ruled high and firm during the week. Bank shares are in great demand and command full prices. Insurance stocks have much improved generally. The business of our leading home companies show a marked improvement, and there is a prospect of steady dividends from them. The late liberal dividend from the Columbia Oil Company does not reduce the current price of the stock. Indeed it rather tends to advance it. From $23 to $25 is offered and but little stock for sale at that price. There are, it is true, some low bids made for it, from $17 to $18, but the great bulk of owners know its worth and will not sell it below. Allegheny Valley Railroad bonds are in better demand since the prompt payment of the July coupon. There is little danger of such bids as $75 bringing the bonds to any counter. The current rates are from $78 to $80, and but small amounts go off the market at these figures.

The money market, for a week past, has been in a strangely nervous and anomalous condition. There is no diminution, but rather an increase in the supply of currency. Capitalists are perplexed to know what to do with their unemployed balances. There is a wide-spread distrust among money lenders, engendered by the action of the House of Representatives in passing a resolution to tax the interest on bonds and the action of the Democratic Convention openly favoring repudiation. The effect in both instances has been marked and disastrous. It has suddenly checked operations in Governments and depressed all corporation stocks and securities. Holders of money prefer to lose the interest rather than invest when there is a cloud of uncertainty hanging over the financial horizon of the country.

—Gold was higher to-day, selling up to 140¼. The export of specie from New York was about a million of dollars.

—The New York railway share market experienced a decline of one to two per cent. Transactions were limited, and the whole list dull and neglected.

The following comparative statement, furnished by J. W. Kennedy, Broker, 90 Fourth street, shows the range of prices for the past week at the New York Stock Boards:

	July 11.	10.	9.	8.	7.	6.
N. Y. Central...	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Erie	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hudson River	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Reading	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mich. South	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ill. Central	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pittsburgh	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Northwest'n	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Northwest'n pfd.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Toledo & Wab	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rock Island	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fort Wayne	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chic & Alton	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Gold	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

—Governments were neglected. Holders are unwilling to sell at present decline, and investors waiting to see if they have touched the lowest point. They are now held at quotations.

Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co. report the following quotations of Government bonds in New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cooke & Co., their correspondents:

	Morn.	Noon.	Closing
1881's	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1862 5-20s	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1864 5-20s	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1865 5-20s, old	111⅛	111⅛	111⅛
1865 5-20s, new	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1867 do	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1868 do	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
10-40s	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
7-30s	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Gold	140¾	141¼	141¼

James T. Brady & Co., Bankers, corner of Fourth and Wood streets, furnish the annexed comparative range of prices for government securities:

	July 11.	10.	9.	8.	7.	6.
U. S. 6s '81 cou...	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	113
5-20 c. 1862	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
U. S. 5-20 c. '64	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
U. S. 5-20 c. '65	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	111	[illegible]
U. S. 5-20 c. '65, n	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
U. S. 5-20 c. '67	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
U. S. 10-40 c.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	107	[illegible]
U. S. 7-30, June	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
U. S. 7-30, July	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

—Pittsburgh quotations, daily, by Ph. R. Mertz, corner of Fifth and Wood streets, July 11, 4 o'clock, P. M.:

	Buying.	Selling.
Gold	140¾	141
Silver	133	[illegible]
1881 Bonds	113	[illegible]
5-20s, 1862	113	[illegible]
5-20s, 1862, small	[illegible]	[illegible]
1864	110	[illegible]
1865, old	[illegible]	[illegible]
1865, new	[illegible]	[illegible]
1867	[illegible]	109
Coupon 10-40s, small	[illegible]	[illegible]
7-30s, second	[illegible]	[illegible]
Difference paid on June 7-30 bonds	[illegible] ₽ $1,000	
Difference paid on July 7-30 bonds	[illegible] ₽ $1,000	
Merchants' Union Express Stock	24¾	
Atlantic Telegraph Stock	19	
Western Union Telegraph	34	
Allegheny Valley Railroad bonds	75	
Columbia Oil stock	22	[illegible]

—The Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad has declared a dividend of ten per cent. on the capital stock, payable in cash, providing the injunctions now holding over the Company are removed immediately. Should the Courts decide not to remove the injunctions, the officers of the Company will issue certificates of dividend, bearing seven per cent. interest, payable on the settlement of the suits.

—The earnings of the New York Central for the months of May and June show an increase of about $300,000 over last year, and its friends report that the Company have nearly three millions of dollars on hand at the present time.

—The earnings of the Western roads show heavy gains for the first week in July, and explain why railway property is so firmly held. The Chicago and Northwestern Railroad earned in the first week in July:

1867...$[illegible] | 1868...$[illegible] | Inc......$[illegible]

being nearly 30 per cent. increase.

The Michigan Southern Railroad earned in the first week in July:

1868......$[illegible] | 1867......$[illegible] | Inc.........$[illegible]

being an increase of over 16 per cent. over last year.

The earnings of the Toledo, Wabash and Western Railroad for nine days ending June 30, were:

1868...$[illegible] | 1867.....$[illegible] | Inc......$[illegible]

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, SATURDAY EVENING, July 11, 1868.

During the past week the general markets, with the exception of a few staple articles of agriculture, have continued quite dull and lifeless, and until the fall trade commences, dull times may be counted upon with tolerable certainty. The fall trade cannot be reasonably expected to commence much before September. The prospects of a bountiful harvest were never better, and, as the unsatisfactory trade of the last two years was unquestionably due in a great measure to the comparative scarcity of the leading agricultural staples, as a natural consequence with an abundant yield of these articles, trade must correspondingly increase. In no former period in the history of the nation were large crops more essential to the general welfare than at present. They are not only needed as the basis of a more extended commerce, but they are absolutely necessary to a restoration of the just equilibrium between capital and labor, for until the labor of the country is everywhere thoroughly organized and rendered secure and settled in its relations, it is vain to look for completed and natural prosperity.

The receipts of leading articles of produce, excepting flour, continue limited. Since our last we note the following: Flour, 800 bbls; cheese, 120 boxes; corn, 730 sacks; wheat, 60 sacks; oats, 313 sacks, and butter 62 packages.

We quote the current wholesale store prices as follows:

BUTTER—The market has been dull and depressed, with a good supply on the market. Prices are nominal. We quote choice roll and packed selling at 22@[illegible]c ₽ ℔.

EGGS—Market dull and unchanged at 20@21c ₽ dz.

BACON, LARD, ETC.—Market quiet and unchanged. We quote sales of sugar cured hams at 18½@[illegible]; shoulders 13@13½c; rib sides 15½@16c; clear sides 16½c; dried beef 22½c; lard in tierces 17½c ₽ ℔, and mess pork $29 25 ₽ barrel.

LARD OIL—Market steady and unchanged at $1 38 for extra No. 1, and $1 18 ₽ gall for No. 2.

CHEESE—There has been a fair demand with good receipts. We quote Western Reserve at 12@13c; Hamburg at 14@15c; Factory at 15@16c, and Goshen at 16@17c ₽ ℔.

DRIED FRUITS—Market very dull and prices nominal; say for apples 10@12½c, as to quality, and for peaches 10@15c ₽ ℔.

POTATOES—New potatoes are in good supply and prices rapidly declining. The best article of new in the market was selling to-day at $2 ₽ bushel. Old Buckeyes may be quoted at $1 20 ₽ bush.

NEW APPLES—New apples are arriving freely and declining, but there are no very choice yet in market. We quote the best at $8@10 ₽ bbl.

ASHES—We quote pearls at 10½c; potash at 9c; common soda ash at 4½c, and refined at 5c ₽ ℔.

LEAD—Sales of pig lead reported at 10½c ₽ ℔.

LIME—Sales at $2 ₽ bbl.

HAY—Market firm but unchanged. We quote old timothy at $20@25 ₽ ton, and new $15@20 ₽ ton.

SALT—There is no demand. To the trade we quote at $1 75@1 80, and from store in small lots at $2 ₽ bbl.

GRAIN—The receipts of wheat, as is usual at this season of the year, have been light, farmers being generally too busy in securing the ripening crop to forward anything to market. In consequence holders are firmer, and ask $2 30 ₽ bush for red winter, which millers say they are amply supplied from the West at a cost of $2 20@2 25 ₽ bush. Corn is quiet and unchanged at $1@1 05 for shelled and $1 05@1 08 for ear. Oats quiet and unchanged at 77@78c on the track and 80c in store. Rye is scarce and a round lot would command $1 75@1 80 ₽ bush.

FLOUR—The market has been moderately active, the receipts being fair but carried off almost as fast as arriving. We quote fancy white wheat flour at $12; good spring wheat brands $10 25@10 50; medium brand $10 and common and low grades at $8 50@9 50 ₽ bbl.

WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE OIL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, MONDAY, July 13, 1868.

The following are the receipts of crude oil for the past week and from the first of January; also, the exports of refined and crude by the Allegheny Valley Railroad and the Pennsylvania Central, together with a comparison table with 1867:

	Crude Rec'ts by river and rail.	Exp'ts per Penn'a Central.	Exp'ts per Alle. Val. Railroad.
Monday, July 6	2,400	842	3,090
Tuesday, July 7	805	....	....
Wednesday, July 8	864	930	1,845
Thursday, July 9	1,561	867	2,264
Friday, July 10	2,169	1,781	1,446
Saturday, July 11	4,969	547	1,505
Total for week	12,568	4,967	10,150
Since January 1	601,710	70,086	207,616
To July 11	614,276	75,073	217,766
Same time 1867	639,311	78,086	215,731

BUSINESS.

The market during the week was an active one. The figures for crude and refined were the highest reached in this market for a long period. Prices were fully maintained until Friday, when a weakness was exhibited and a slight falling off in prices was perceptible. The Eastern markets were equally firm.

CRUDE RECEIPTS.

The receipts of crude for the week were larger than the previous week, the amount received being 12,568 barrels, against 6,191 barrels for the week ending July 4th, being an increase of 6,377 barrels. The receipts from January 1st to date were 614,276 barrels; 639,311 barrels for the same period in 1867, showing a deficiency for this year of 25,035 barrels.

REFINED EXPORTS.

The following are the week's exports: per Pennsylvania Central Railroad, 4,967 barrels; per Allegheny Valley Railroad, 10,150 barrels. Total 15,117 barrels against 15,917 barrels for the previous week; a falling off amounting to 780 barrels. Exports from January 1st to date were 292,839 barrels; for the same period in 1867 the exports were 294,817 barrels; increase for 1868 1,022 barrels.

SALES.

The week's sales were large of both descriptions. Crude operations were 28,900 barrels; refined 42,000. Total 70,900 barrels, against 85,200 barrels, for the week ending July 4th, being a falling off for the week of 14,300 barrels.

SATURDAY'S OPERATIONS.

CRUDE OIL—The market was dull; prices have further declined. Spot oil was offered at 14c without finding purchasers. Sales 2,000 bbls bulk, a line, from August to November, 500 per month, 14½c. Oil City dispatches say—market dull; buyers offer $5 50, sellers refuse; on the creek the best offer was $5 30.

REFINED OIL—Dull, market weak and giving way; we heard of an offer of 34c, seller's option, for 2,000 bbls, this month's delivery, refused. Sales 1,500 bbls first to 15th of August, 34½c. Sales 500 bbls, last half August, 35c. Sales of 2,500 bbls, August to December, 500 bbls per month, 34c. Sales 2,000 bbls, August first half, 35c ₽ gallon.

BENZINE—Sales 1,000 bbls, 1st to 15th of August, 13½c ₽ gallon.

Oil Receipts per River and Rail.

J. W. Parish	50	Wm. McCutcheon	50
Fisher Bro	240	A. B. Mills	80
D. M. Edgerton	880	George Berry	240
McCreary & B	160	J. Wilkins	960
Leech & Wood	480	Total	3,120

Oil Shipped East by A. V. R. R.

Lockhart, Frew & Co, 550 bbls refined to Warden, Frew & Co, Phila.

Fawcett, Logan & Stockdale, 250 bbls ref to W P Logan & Bro, Phila.

Fallon, Marvin & Co, 100 bbls ref to W Logan & Bro, Phila.

McKee, Hackett & Co, 100 bbls ref to W P Logan & Bro, Phila.

McKelvey Bros & Co, 200 bbls ref to W P Logan & Bro, Philadelphia.

Johnson & Pain, 50 bbl ref to W P Logan & Bro, Phila.

Livingston & Bro, 100 bbls ref to Warden, Frew & Co, Phila.

Livingston Bros, 100 bbl benzole to Warden, Frew & Co, Philadelphia.

Nat. Ref. & Oil Co, 400 bbls. benzole to F A D worth, Phila.

Total Shipments Refined.........1,350 bbls

Total Shipments Benzole.........500 bbls

Oil Shipped East from Duquesne Depot.

[illegible] & Co, 167 bbls ref to Waring, King & Co, Phila.

A D Miller, 50 bbls ref to Waring, King & Co, Philadelphia.

H M Long & Co, 208 bbls benz to Waring, King & Co, Philadelphia.

Union Ref and Stor Co, 50 bbls ref to Peter Wright & Sons, Phila.

Brooks, Ballentine & Co, 50 bbls ref to Warden Frew & Co, Phila.

Jas Miller, 50 bbls ref to W P Logan & Bro., Philadelphia.

Warden & Batchelier, 54 bbls benz to Warden, Frew & Co, Phila.

Fleming & Co, 165 bbls ref to Waring, King & Co, Phila.

Hutchinson Oil Refining Co, 247 bbl ref to Warden, Frew & Co, Phila.

Hutchinson Oil Refining Co, 116 bbls benz to Warden, Frew & Co, Phila.

Total Shipment Refined.........[illegible] bbls

Total Shipments Benzole.........[illegible] bbls

PETROLEUM MARKETS.

NEW YORK.

There has been an increased demand for crude in bulk, and the market has ruled steady and firm, closing at 17½c on the spot, and 17¾c for the balance of the month. The sales reported by the Shipping List are 5,000 bbls, in shipping order, at 22@23c, mainly at the latter price; 15,000 do in bulk, spot and balance of the month, 17@18c; 4,000 do on private terms; 4,000 do 15th July to 15th August, [illegible] sellers' option; 1,500 do August, [illegible] sellers' option, first half; and 3,000 do, [illegible] sellers' option, last half. The market for refined has been very dull, and prices have declined; we quote at the close standard white [illegible]; sales 1,000 bbls P. L. S. to W. at [illegible]; 1,000 do standard white [illegible], the lower price yesterday; 7,500 do July, [illegible]; and 2,000 do August on private terms. Free is regular and very much unsettled in consequence of the probable removal of the tax. Naptha has been in active demand, with sales of 200 bbls at [illegible]; 500 do July 20c; 2,750 do August and September, 20c; 1,000 do October, [illegible] buyers' option; 2,500 do sellers' option, to 15th August, on private terms. Of residuum, 600 bbls sold at $3 80.

PHILADELPHIA.

The market has been characterized by considerable excitement during the past week, and prices advanced [illegible] cents ₽ gallon. The movements have been mostly of a speculative character on account of Pittsburgh and New York operators. The favorable tenor of the Antwerp advices have also tended to stimulate the upward movement. Sales reported by the Commercial List, of Saturday last were 500 bbls crude at 21c—now held at 22½@23c; do in bulk at 17@18c—now held higher. Of refined, the sales are 15,000 bbls this month at 34@34½c, B. O.; 6,000 bbls S. W., last half of the month, at 34½c, B. O.; 2,000 bbls S. W., for August, at 35c, B. O.; 5,000 bbls do do, last half, at 35@35½c, B. O.; 1,000 bbls S. W., for September, at 35c, B. O.; 1,000 do d'vat 35½c, B. O.; 1,000 bbls S. W., for December, at 35c, B. O.; 1,000 bbls for September and October, at 35c, B. O.; 2,000 bbls from August to November at 35c, B. O.; 1,000 bbls for the balance of the year at 35½c; 2,000 bbls S. W., August to September at 35c, b o; 6,000 bbls all the year, at 35c, b o; 1,000 bbls August to November at 35½c, b o; and 3,000 bbls in Pittsburgh, to be delivered here, from July to December, at 35c—closing to-day at 34@34½c on the spot, 34½c all the month; and 35c for August September and October. Free oil sells at 36@36c. Residuum is held at $3 50@3 75. 3,000 bbls Naptha sold for July at 18c. There is a steady demand for lubricating oils, and prices are firm at the recent advance. Sales of 160 barrels Galena, 22 gravity, at 70c; 240 bbls, 27 gravity, at 65c; Volcanic is steady at 40@45c; American Natural at 35@40c; Longmoor at 35c; and Mount Farm at 35c. 40 bbls Sperm Lubricator is held at $1 30; and 80 bbls Coach oil at 38c.

The receipts for the past week were 4,175 bbls crude, and 16,400 bbls refined. The receipts for the week, ending July 3d, were 4,855 bbls of crude and 14,750 bbls refined. During the week seven vessels cleared with petroleum, taking 668,276 gallons refined. Total export since January 1st, 1868, 16,360,-825 gallons, against 12,643,408 gallons for the same period of 1867. Thirty-five vessels are now loading with petroleum for foreign ports.

Provisions at Cincinnati.

From the circular of George W. Phillips, Jr., reviewing the market for the past week, we learn that the anticipation of a reaction in the provision market which was noticed, one week ago, were realized. The low rates together with the impression that prices had touched "bottom," induced consumers to enter the market. A considerable number of orders were received from the principal distributing points, but holders on the appearance of buyers at once put up their figures and as most of the order were limited in price, considerable difficulty was experienced in filling them. A material advance was established on nearly all articles, though the extreme views of holders restricted operations, for no sooner was an advance established than a further one was demanded. The market to-day closed firm, and holders were careless about selling.

Mess Pork advanced to $28 for city packed, and was in good demand with more buyers than sellers. Country 25 to 50c less.

Lard under favorable advices from Liverpool and New York has been active and prices advanced 1¼c ₽ ℔. City kettled sold to-day at 17½c and ¼c more is now generally asked. Keg 19c.

Bulk meats are also higher. Shoulders advanced to 11¾c but now held at 12c. Rib sides are quoted at 14c; clear rib 14¾c; clear 15¼c, all loose. The upward movement in bulk meats led to an advance in Bacon. Shoulders are now difficult to buy under 13c. No rib sides being made. Clear rib sides are held at 16½c and clear sides at 17c. Hams—Plain 17c; second pickle 18c; sugar cured 18½@19½c canvased and packed. Dried beef 18@18½c. Plate beef $19@20.

Wheat at Chicago.

The Chicago Times of Saturday says the New York market was dragging to-day, and very naturally depressed this market, there being an entire absence of that confidence here which can be relied on to sustain prices. The combination that recently cornered the market still own nearly all the wheat here, and the fact that they may at any moment become frightened and throw their wheat on the market, deprives speculators of the courage to operate for a rise. The combination are not making any movement to speak of as yet from which their ultimate purposes can be inferred, but we notice that they are selling cargoes for shipment whenever opportunity offers, having sold a cargo (of No. 2 spring we presume our readers understand) at $1 84 free on board last night, and another at $1 82 to-day. They have already considerably reduced the stock of wheat, and they have probably concluded to move the wheat out as fast as they can at a little advance on present prices, and in the meantime hold themselves in readiness to take advantage of any change which may take place in the temper of operators and the general feeling of the market. They are moving cautiously, and their intentions, whatever they may be, are shrouded in mystery. Perhaps the programme is to ship out part of the wheat and unlock these resources, then sell the balance at what it will bring, forcing prices down as low as possible, and then buying in again at the lowest figure all they have sold, and a great deal more, making their money on the inevitable reaction. To-day there was nothing done on the curbstone, and on the regular board it sold the first thing at $1 78 for No. 2 spring, seller the first half of the month, which was about equivalent to cash. Later in the day the market ruled at $1 79 cash, but some few carload lots were bought by millers and parties having small orders to fill at higher prices, sales as high as $1 82 having been reported. At the close, $1 79 was the nominal price, cash, and $1 80@1 80 was paid, seller August. No. 1 spring was neglected, and No. 3 sold in a small way at $1 61.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, July 11.—Dry goods buoyant for all staple cottons, but the demand is less active. Heavy brown sheetings of best makes are firm at 17@18c, while Atlantic A commands 18½c; the Agawam F are firm at 14c; Lawrence A 14c; New Market A 14c. Bleached muslins of best makes are steady, but medium and light makes advanced full ½c during the week. Hill's Semper Idem now bring 18½c; Lonsdale 18@18½c; Lawrence B 15½c; Portsmouth 11½c. Dark prints in seasonable styles are in better request, and have risen to 13½@14½c for best makes.

IRON.

NEW YORK.

There is a pretty firm feeling in the market for Scotch pig, and previous prices are supported, but the demand is light, and the *Shipping List* of Saturday has only to notice sales of 100 tons Gartsherrie at $42; 100 do Eglinton, $40, both from yard; and 100 do Glengarnock, $40 50, ex-ship. No. 1 American is offered very sparingly, and we learn that the Allentown Company are now out of the market, on account of a strike in the coal mines of Pennsylvania. It is feared that if it be of long continuance, many of the furnaces will go out of blast; best brands are still quoted at $39@40. Of new rails we notice 3,000 tons Virginia, delivered at Lynchburg, on private terms. Old rails are scarce and wanted; 500 tons old double-headed sold, to arrive at Philadelphia, at $49; and 1,000 do old T, for out-of-town delivery, on terms we did not learn. Bar, from store, continues dull, as for a long time past, and quotations are nominally unchanged.

Import, from January 1st to June 30th, 1868.

	Bar.	Pig.	Sheet.
From Foreign Ports, tons	4,519	tons 14,360	bdls 86,769
Coastwise	1,052	32	8,506
Total	tons 5,571	tons 14,392	bdls 95,275
Same time, 1867	10,552	28,705	238,096

PHILADELPHIA.

Pig metal is reported by the *Commercial List* as extremely quiet, but prices are steady. Sales of 400 tons No 1 foundry at $37@38; 200 tons Allentown, in New York, at $40; 1,000 tons Lehigh Crane No 2 do at $34@35; No 3 at $33, and grey forge at $29@32.

Scotch pig is not much sought after.

Manufactured iron—Bar iron commands $82 50 ₽ ton.

Blooms are not wanted.

Nails are steady at previous quotations.

IRONTON, OHIO.

There is no change in pig, says the *Journal*. Receipts 310 tons; shipments 180 tons. We quote:

CHARCOAL.

Mill, hot blast	$36 00@38 00
Foundry, hot blast	39 00@41 00
Etna, cold blast, No 1 carwheel	55 00—cash
Hecla, cold blast, No 1 carwheel	60 00—cash

BITUMINOUS.

Belfont No 1	$37 00@39 00

The Belfont Furnace has gone out of blast, for the purpose of changing the gas pipes and arranging the pump supplying water from the river.

Bar iron is without change. 3¾@4¼c for rates.

Nails in moderate request at $4 75 for 10 to 60d.

We hear it hinted that a company are making arrangements to erect another large nail mill and furnace here.

WOOL MARKETS.

MICHIGAN.

Our present reports, with slight exceptions, says the *Detroit Post*, concur with previous statements that wool is parted with very freely at all the market points of the State, prices remaining about the same. The amount marketed this season is considerably greater than that of the corresponding period last year, the receipts at Detroit being nearly double.

At Pontiac, yesterday, it was estimated that 50,000 ℔s changed hands, principally at 40c.

We extract from our correspondence as follows:

Fentonville, 8th—There is some excitement in the market on wool. There is not much coming forward, but it is readily taken at 36@40c. It is thought that the clip is about half marketed.

Corunna, 8th—The wool market is quite active. Some 10,000 ℔s were bought yesterday, and 37c was about the average paid.

Marshall, 8th—Wool is selling in this market for from 32 to 40c ₽ ℔, averaging about 37c.

Northville, 8th—The wool market is very dull. Farmers are disinclined to sell at present prices, the range being from 34 to 37c.

Decatur, 8th—Wool is still coming in slowly. Farmers are generally holding back for better prices. 37@40c has been paid this week.

Ann Arbor, 9th—Considerable wool marketed this week at 33@37½c and quiet.

Jackson, 9th—The receipts of wool were larger than for several days past; prices were steady at 37@40c ₽ ℔, averaging 38c.

PHILADELPHIA.

The circular of Bowen, Potter & Ebbs, of July 11th, reports the market prices as follows:

Pennsylvania, Ohio and Western Virginia—Prime Saxony, full blood 50@54c; three-quarter blood 48@50c; half blood, 46@49c; quarter blood 45@47c; common 42@44c. Tub-washed—Extra scoured 51@53c; fair 50@52c; ordinary 47@50c. Pulled wools—Western Merino 40@42c; No. 1 40@42c.

Foreign Metal Circular.

From the London Metal Circular of Vivian, Younger & Bond, of June 27th, we learn that in most metals there has been little business passing during the previous week, but values are very slightly changed.

Copper—The principal transactions in Chilean produce have been in refined ingots, 100 tons of Urmeneta spot having been sold at £75, and 160 do. of the same brand to arrive, at £76. In bars, only 50 tons spot are reported at £73 and 50 tons do to arrive at £74. At these prices more are obtainable as we write. No transactions in West Coast ores and regulus are reported. Several hundred tons of English copper have been taken, both spot and forward, at prices which have not been allowed to transpire. In the foreign, Wallaroo has made £80 10s cash, and £81 10s forward delivery, to the extent of 250 tons. The late fall in prices has rather attracted notice, and consumers show somewhat more disposition to replenish their stocks.

Tin—There has been little doing in this metal, and prices are a trifle more in buyers' favors. About 50 tons of straits have changed hands at 92s and 91s 6d cash, and the market closes quiet at the latter price.

Spelter—A quiet market, and prices easier. The few transactions carried on during the week have been somewhat irregular.

Lead—In limited demand at last week's quotations.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

CHICAGO MARKET.

CHICAGO, July 11, 1868.

FLOUR—Quiet at $7 25@9 75 for spring extras.

WHEAT—Dull; sales of No 1 at $1 95, and No 2 at $1 78@1 80, closing dull and nominal at $1 78@1 79 for No 2.

CORN—In good speculative and shipping demand and ½c higher; sales of No 1 at 91@92c; No 2 at 90@90½c, and rejected at 83@84c, closing at 91@91½c for No 1.

OATS—Quiet and ¼c lower; sales at 66¼@67c, closing quiet with sales at the inside.

RYE—Active and nominal at $1 40 for No 1, and $1 35 for No 2.

BARLEY—Nothing doing.

PROVISIONS—Stronger. Mess pork sales at $28 50, closing steady. Lard ¼@⅜c higher; sales at 17¼@17⅜c for prime steam rendered.

BEEF CATTLE—Very dull at $5 25@6 05 for fair butchers' steers; $6 20@7 25 for medium to good shipping.

HOGS—Dull and 10@15c lower, at $8 12½@8 25 for common light; $8 40@8 60 for fair to medium; $8 70@8 85 for good to choice smooth.

FREIGHTS—Quiet and steady.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, July 11.—Cotton a shade lower; sales 1,800 bales at 32@32½c for middling uplands. Flour—receipts 3,702 bbls; heavy and 10@20c lower; sales 8,600 bbls at $6 75@7 20 for superfine state and western; $8@8 75 for extra state; $9@10 for extra western; $10 75@12 25 for white wheat extra; $8 60@12 75 for round hoop Ohio; $8 75@10 for extra St. Louis; $9@14 50 for good to choice do, closing dull and declining. California heavy; sales 800 sacks at $10 25@12 50. Rye flour quiet; sales 200 bbls at $7 75@9 50. Corn meal quiet. Receipts of wheat 55,118 bush; very dull and 3@5c lower; sales 12,600 bush at $1 75 for No. 2 spring; $2 55 for new amber Tennessee and old white Michigan. Rye without decided change; sales 4,000 bush at $1 86 for western; $1 87 for Canada. Barley and barley malt nominal. Receipts of corn 78,175 bush; corn dull, heavy and 1c lower; sales 69,000 bush at $1 08@1 11 for new mixed western afloat, closing at $1 10 for prime parcels; $1 12 for very handsome do in store; $1 10 for Western yellow; $1 15 for white Western. Receipts of oats 25,175 bush; dull and lower; sales 48,000 bush at 84c for Western in store; 85½@86c for do afloat. Rye unchanged. Coffee—Rio firm; sales 2,700 bags on private terms; other kinds dull. Sugar dull and heavy; sales 150 hhds at 11¼@12c for Cuba, and 13c for Porto Rico. Molasses unchanged. Hops quiet. Petroleum—crude firm at 18c; refined bonded heavy at 34½c. Coal unchanged. Leather quiet and steady. Wool rather more active at about previous prices; sales 825,000 pounds at 42@55c for domestic fleece. Pork firmer with a fair demand; sales 2,800 bbls at $28 27@28 65 for new mess, closing at $28 50 regular, $28@28 25 for old do, closing at $28 25 regulars, $22@22 75 for prime; $24@24 50 for prime mess; also, 250 bbls new mess, seller July, at $28 50. Beef steady; sales 175 bbls. Beef hams quiet. Cut meats steady; sales 345 packages at 12¼@13c for shoulders, and 16½@17¾c for hams; 19@20c for bagged hams. Middles nominal; sales 80 bxs long cut ice cured hams on private terms. Lard firmer, closing dull; sales 700 tcs at 17@18⅛c for steam, and 18¼@18⅝c for kettle rendered; also, 500 tcs steam, seller September, at 17¾@18c. Butter steady at 20@29c for Ohio. Cheese firm at 11@15½c. Freights to Liverpool quiet and firm, with engagements per steamer for 20,000 bush corn and wheat at 5d.

LATEST—Flour closed dull in buyers' favor. Wheat 1@2c lower and very dull. Rye quiet at $1 78@1 84. Oats dull and heavy at 83½@84c in store and 85½@86c afloat. Corn strong in buyers' favor at $1 08@1 10 for new mixed western in store. Pork quiet and firm; sales 500 bbls mess at $28 65 cash and regular. Beef steady with a fair business. Bacon quiet with holders disposed to insist upon full prices. Lard rather more active; sales 1,500 tierces at 17⅝@18⅛c for good to strictly prime steam. Eggs steady at 25c.

Cincinnati Market.

CINCINNATI, July 11.—Flour and wheat unchanged and dull; No. 1 winter wheat $2. Corn in light supply and firm; ear 86c; shelled 90@92c. Oats dull at 71c. Rye dull at $1 50. Cotton in fair demand at 31½c for middling. No sales of tobacco. Extensive arrangements are making for the annual fair, to take place next Tuesday. Provisions are bryoant and prices generally higher. Mess pork advanced to $28 50, with sales of 3,400 bbls; no sellers below $29 at the close. Bacon in demand at 13c for shoulders, and 16½@17c for clear rib and clear sides, but all held ¼c higher at the close. Lard sold at 17½c, but could not have been had below 18c at the close; generally speaking, holders were not offering to sell, anticipating higher prices. Butter scarce and in demand at 20@22c. Eggs dull at 17c for fresh in good order. Potatoes scarce and in demand at $3@3 25 per bbl. Linseed oil dull at $1 02@1 04. Lard advanced to $1 27@1 35. Petroleum firm at 38@40c. Gold 140½ buying and 141 selling. Money market unchanged and quiet at 8@10 per cent.

St. Louis Market.

ST. LOUIS, July 11.—Tobacco dull and heavy without quotable change. Cotton—None offering. Hemp dull; sales of dressed at $220. Flour in good local demand; supers $5 50@6 60; extra $7 25@7 75; XX $8 50@10 25; fancy $12 00@12 50. Wheat—Choice lots sold at an advance of 5c; other grades dull; choice new red and white $2 20@2 25; strictly prime $2 00@2 20; nothing doing in spring. Corn in good inquiry for choice white and yellow; mixed dull; choice white 86@88c; yellow 81@82c; mixed 80c. Oats inactive; choice sold at 75@76c. Rye lower at $1 40@1 41. Provisions firm, higher and somewhat excited. Pork sold at $28 75@29 00. Bacon clear sides 17c; clear city rib sides 16¼c; shoulders 13¼c. Lard firm at 17½@18c. Cattle in good supply at yesterday's quotations. Extra sheep and choice lambs in fair demand at $3 00@5 00 for the former and $2 00@3 00 for the latter. Weather cloudy, with indications of rain.

Louisville Market.

LOUISVILLE, July 11.—Sales 172 hhds tobacco; lugs lower at $7@9; leaf steady at $11@30, the latter for Virginia. Flour $7@7 50 for superfine. Wheat $1 85@1 95. Corn 90@95c. Oats 75@80c. Rye scarce at $1 80. Mess pork $28 75@29 00. Bacon shoulders 13¼c; clear rib sides 16¾c; clear sides 17¾c; bulk shoulders 12½c. Clear sides 16½c. Cotton 28@30c.

Baltimore Market.

BALTIMORE, July 11.—Flour dull. Wheat firm; red $2 40@2 55. Corn dull; white $1 12@1 15. Oats unchanged. Rye unchanged. Mess pork active at $29. Bacon active and advancing; rib sides 16¼@16½c; clear sides 16½c; shoulders 14@14½c; hams 21@22c. Lard active and advancing; sales at 17½@18c.

Memphis Market.

MEMPHIS, July 11.—Cotton quiet and firm. Flour weak; new XXX $13 00. Wheat $1 50@1 70. Corn 98c. Oats 75c. Hay $17. Bran $23. Corn meal firm at $4 70. Pork $29. Lard 18@19c. Bacon firm; shoulders 13½c; clear sides 17¼c.

Buffalo Market.

BUFFALO, July 11.—Flour nominally unchanged. Wheat nominal. Corn dull and drooping; sales at 95c for No. 1. Oats lower; sales 51,000 bush at 75c. Rye—none here. Mess pork advanced 25c. Lard 18c.

Philadelphia Market.

PHILADELPHIA, July 11.—Petroleum steady; crude at 22@22½c; refined 34@34½c. Flour dull. Wheat firm. Corn higher; mixed western $1 16. Oats firm. Provisions quiet.

Milwaukee Market.

MILWAUKEE, July 11.—Flour quiet and prices unchanged. Wheat unsettled and lower, at $1 83 for No. 1, and $1 75 for No. 2. Oats dull and lower at 66@67c for No. 2. Corn quiet at 89c for No. 2.

Detroit Market.

DETROIT, July 11.—Flour dull and nominal at $11 00@11 50 for superiors. Wheat dull and weak; No. 2 white held at $2 30 but without buyers.

New Orleans Market.

NEW ORLEANS, July 11.—Cotton easier; middlings 32c. Cuba sugar—Fair 13¼@13½c.

WOOL, WOOL.

500,000 Pounds of Wool Wanted,

At the old established Wool House,

No. 72 SMITHFIELD ST., Pittsburgh.

The highest market price paid in cash at all times for all grades clean washed good conditioned Wool.

WILLIAM BARKER, Jr. & CO.

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LETTERS OF CREDIT,

AVAILABLE IN ANY PART OF EUROPE.

Sight Drafts

On all the Principal Cities of the Continent.

GOVERNMENT AND PACIFIC R. R. BONDS, GOLD, SILVER AND

COUPONS,

Bought and Sold on the Most Favorable Terms.

PH. R. MERTZ, Banker,

Corner WOOD and FIFTH STS.

ADAMS, KIMBALL & MOORE,

Bankers and Brokers,

14 WALL STREET,

NEW YORK.

UNITED STATES SECURITIES of all kinds bought and sold at market rates.

INTEREST allowed on deposits of GOLD or CURRENCY subject to check on demand.

Particular attention paid to the purchase and sale of Sterling Exchange, Bonds, Stocks and Gold on commission.

We are constantly represented in the Board of Stock Brokers, and in the Gold Exchange by one of our firm. P. O. Box 4,203.

New York Finance and Trade

Gold Closed at 141¼.

NEW YORK, July 10, P. M.

MONEY

Continues steady at 4@5 per cent. on call loan.

STERLING

Firm at 110¼@110⅜, gold for first-class bills.

GOLD

Firmer, opening at 151, advancing to 141¼, and closing at 141⅛. Exports of specie to-day $1,703,768.

GOVERNMENTS

A shade easier. Coupons '81 113¼@113⅝; do '62 113⅛@113¼; do '64 110⅞@110⅞; do '65 111⅛@111¼; do new 108⅜@108⅝; do '67 108⅜@109; do '68 108⅞@109; 10-40s 107⅞@107⅞; 7 30s 108⅜@109.

BANK STATEMENT.

Loans	$284,187,768	Inc.	$2,201,777
Specie	19,235,348	Inc.	7,280,618
Circulation	34,068,202	Inc.	35,736
Deposits	224,320,141	Inc.	3,269,335
Legal Tenders	68,531,542	Dec.	3,594,397

STOCKS.

Lower, but close quiet and steady. Canton 47¼@49¼; Cumberland 33@34¼; Wells Express 24¾@25¼; American 46@46¼; Adams 53½@54; United States 48¼@48¾; Merchants Union 24¼@25; Quicksilver 22@23; Pacific Mail 101⅞@101¼; Western Union Telegraph 34⅜@34⅞; New York Central 134⅝@134; Erie 69@69⅛; preferred 74¾@75¼; Hudson 137¼@139; Reading 95⅛@95⅜; Ohio and Mississippi 29⅜@29¾; Toledo & Wabash 48½@49; St Paul 67¾@67⅜; preferred 79¼@79⅝; Michigan Central 117. Michigan Southern 90⅞@90⅝; Illinois Central 157@160; Pittsburgh 86¾; Toledo 103@103¾; Rock Island 107¾@108; Northwestern 78⅜@78⅝; preferred 80⅝@80¾; Fort Wayne 108⅛@108⅜; Hartford and Erie 15½@16.

Receipts at the Sub-Treasury $27,259,380; payments $26,781,462; balance $83,310,944. Receipts for the week $40,481,479.

Imports for the week—Dry Goods $1,280,170; general merchandise $3,682,744.

The discovery of further frauds in the shape of altered railway certificates was the chief feature of the Stock Exchange. Frauds have so far been discovered on Fort Wayne, Rock Island, Pittsburgh, Erie, New York Central, Michigan Southern and Pacific Mail Companies, and it is feared the movement extends to other stocks. The extent of these forgeries cannot yet be ascertained, but the aggregate is likely to be from $500,000 to $1,000,000. Rumors are current of the failure of a Broad street firm through the purchase of spurious certificates from the absconded forger.

RIVER TELEGRAMS.

Morgantown.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Commercial.

MORGANTOWN, W. Va., July 11, 1868.

River twenty inches in the channel. Weather clear. Thermometer ninety five this P. M. W.

MORGANTOWN, July 12, 1862.

River twenty inches in the channel. Weather clear. Thermometer ninety-one. W.

Greensboro.

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Commercial.

GREENSBORO, PA., July 11, 1868.

River falling slowly, with about four feet water in the channel. Weather warm and clear. C.

GREENSBORO, July 12, 1868.

River falling slowly, with scant four feet water in the channel. Weather warm and clear. A steamer from Pittsburgh arrived this P. M. C.

Brownsville.

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Commercial.

BROWNSVILLE, PA., July 11, 1868.

River stationary at about three and a half feet. Weather clear, Thermometer eighty eight. Mc.

BROWNSVILLE, July 12, 1868.

River unchanged. Navigation partially resumed. Weather clear. Thermometer at eighty-six. Mc.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, July 11.—River about stationary, with four feet in the channel. Dry and hot.

Nashville.

NASHVILLE, July 11.—River falling, with twenty inches on Harpeth Shoals.

RIVER NEWS.

Our Mountain Correspondence,

BENTON, MONTANA, June 22, 1868.

Editor Commercial:—The steamer Andrew Ackley arrived at this place on the 17th inst., with a large lot of miscellaneous freight for the mountain cities, sixty-three days and eighteen hours out from St. Louis. I think this is doing pretty well, considering that you have to cut your own wood. The distance is thirty one hundred and seventy-five miles from St. Louis. The Missouri is booming high and rising. Reports from the mining districts are very encouraging. Your friend, SHARP HEMPHILL.

THE light draught steamer Active, owned by the Mail Line, arrived and departed for Brownsville.

THE RIVER.—Navigation to the lower points continue suspended. Both rivers are falling slowly. The weather is intensely hot.

VOGEL, a German Radical candidate, was elected harbor master, at St. Louis, yesterday. The vote cast was very small.

QUICK TRIP—The Importer made the trip to Fort Benton and return in sixty-one days, the quickest trip this season.

THE Allena May has been chartered by the employees of the People's Line, also arrived and departed. She will be here in time to leave for Geneva on Tuesday.

DUBUQUE, July 9.—River business light for grain. It all goes by rail. The Sucker State passed to Fulton. The river fell two inches. Weather extremely warm and dry.

AN exchange says: A steamboat clerk kissed a lady the other day. It cost him fifty dollars and costs. We know a clerk that kissed one a few years ago and has taken care of her since.

OMAHA, July 9.—Weather hot. River falling slowly. Big rise reported coming down from Benton. The Ida Stockdale, for Fort Stevenson, passed up yesterday evening. The Agnes, from Fort Benton, arrived at 5 P. M.

THE Belle has been chartered for the Parkersburg and Wheeling trade, and will probably leave to-morrow. She may make a few trips between Cincinnati and Wheeling, before the water gets extremely low.

IT is asserted that Captain Hiram K. Hazlett was successful in securing the Government contract for the transportation of 220 tons of freight to Forts Rice and Stevenson. Captain Hazlett secured quite a number of similar contracts this season.

DISPATCHES from Nashville report the Cumberland river rising rapidly, with eighteen feet on Harpeth Shoals. It will not amount to anything, as the rise in that stream this time of year is very spasmodic. It will soon be down to its old mark.

ST. JOSEPH, July 9.—The Viola Belle passed down early this morning from Benton; the Only Chance came up last night, and the Columbian to-night. The river has fallen six inches to-day. Mercury 99 degrees in the shade; the most sultry day of the season.

THE local inspectors have suspended the license of pilot John N. Littrell for thirty days, for violation of rule No. 8 for the government of pilots, causing the collision between the steamers Falls City and Norman at the foot of the Louisville and Portland canal, July 7, 1868.

THE *Scientific American* says: The fastest time to the best of our knowledge ever made by a steamboat, was the late run of the Daniel Drew, from Yonkers to this city, (New York) a distance of fourteen and a half miles, in thirty-four minutes and forty-five seconds, or at a rate of over twenty-five miles per hour.

THE people of Three Forks, Texas, seem to be in earnest in regard to navigating the Trinity. Two boats are being built at that place intended for the fall trade. The timbers of one are nearly ready to be placed in position to frame a boat 80 feet long, 20 feet wide, capable of carrying 250 bales of cotton, and with steam power sufficient to run her ten miles an hour. Four boats will ply between Galveston and Dallas this winter, if the freights will justify.

THE United States snagboat General DeRussy is in the Missouri still, near Portland. Tennyson, her pilot, wrote last Sunday as follows: People here are very much troubled about the long continued dry weather; it will shorten the grape crop considerably. The DeRussy has not been repulsed yet; the snags seem to understand that she is irresistible and succumb cheerfully to the inevitable fate awaiting them. An enterprising individual might make a fortune by following in the DeRussy's wake and gather up the sawlogs as we cut them adrift; we have set some beautiful timber afloat in that way. The stumps we drop out of reach of all passing steamers.

THE local inspectors have rendered their decision in regard to the Magnolia disaster. They say it is the opinion of the Board that the explosion of the boiler of the steamer Magnolia was occasioned by the supply of water being driven or forced from the middle to the outside boilers, owing to that boiler being subjected to a more intense degree of heat, and the water, in returning from the other boilers, coming suddenly in contact with the heated iron, produced the explosion. It is also the decision of the Board that said explosion was occasioned throught the inattention of Marcus Jerome Stevens, the first engineer, and that the license of said Stevens to act as engineer of steamers is hereby revoked.

ST. LOUIS, July 10—Noon.—The river is declining slowly. The decline in the Upper Mississippi and Lower Missouri is rapid. Boats run above Dubuque, but not through to St. Paul, being compelled to tranship on other boats at Frenchman Bar, four miles below St. Paul. The decline is steady at Keokuk and Dubuque, and there are but four feet in the Illinois. With this disappearance of water the largest crop for years is about to be moved to market. The Charmer is loading for Ohio. The Adam Jacobs brought up 2,600 sacks of new wheat. The City of Cairo brought over 1,900 sacks. New wheat is also coming out of the Missouri river. Capt. J. N. Bofinger and others have purchased the steamer Mississippi from the Atlantic and Mississippi Steamship Company. She will be put in complete repair for business. The Henry Adkins takes the United States lumber, &c., from Omaha to the forts on the Upper Missouri river at $1 40 per 100. The Ida Stockdale passed Omaha for Fort Stevenson yesterday. The Agnes, from Fort Benton, has arrived at Omaha. The river is stationary at that point to-day. A big rise is reported coming down.

IMPORTS BY RAIL.

Pittsburgh, Ft Wayne & Chicago R. R.

Nimick & Co, 3 cars pig iron; Bryan & Caughey, 8 do do; W G Johnson, 1 bbl blotting paper; W W Wallace, 3 pair wheels, 3 do shafts, 3 do axels, 3 do setts, 3 clearers; McCullough, Smith & Co, 5 bbls vinegar; W J Steel & Bro 2 bbl eggs; J J Pettit, 2 bbl vinegar; Hutchinson, G & Co, 1 bbl iron; Hall & Speer, 1 plow; Jones & Laughlin, 1 bar iron; M P Adams & Bro, 62 oil bbls, 5 pulleys, 1 shaft and crank, 2 iron hinges, 1 saw; Wm Flacus & Son, 42 beef hides, 1 bbl tallow; E H Myers & Co, 1 bx meat; H Gerwig & Co, 10 doz brooms; Park, Bro & Co, 3 bbl steel; S P Shriver & Co, 5 bbl vinegar; J Hall & Co, 1 car lumber; Michael Rolling, 3 boxes glass; Logan, Gregg & Co, 3 bdl snaths, 3 do heads, 1 do bows and posts; Fackner & Irwin, 5 bales tow; Ewart & Co, 20 boxes cheese; M W Rankin & Bro, 20 do do; Head & Metzgar, 30 do do; E Haleton, 10 do do; Arbuckle & Co, 48 do do; Smith, Johnson & Colvin, 20 do do; J S Dilworth, 25 do do; C Ihmsen & Sons, 325 bxs w glass; L Wood, 49 nests wooden bowls, 40 do loose; F W C Feld, 2 bbl glue, 2 sks tanners scraps, 2 do cattle tails; Thomas & Bro, 100 bbls flour; Hostetter & Smith, 90 bbls paper; W Hastings, 1 car staves; Dillinger & Stevenson, 100 bbls flour; T C Jenkins, 500 bbls flour; Watt, Lang & Co, 100 do do; Kirkpatrick, Herron & Co, 100 do do; Mullin & Maloney, 11 bdl scrap iron, 11 pcs 2 do; T Maloney, 18 do; Jones & Nimick, 1 box hard ware; Wood & Nichols, 3 cask mdse; G A Kelly, 5 bbls sizing; Coalman, Rham & Co, 1 iron axels, 5 bdls scrap iron; Kleman B & Co, 1 bx hammers; J Burlin, 1 bx mdse; F Sellers & Co, 14 tcs lard; M DeLange, 5 bbl tallow.

ALLEGHENY STATION—Superior Iron Co, 11 cars lime stone; McIntire & McNish, 2 car stone; S Smith 3 do do; M B Suydam, 95 bxs flax seed; R Knox & Son, 100 bbls flour; S C McMasters, 40 sks oats; Godfrey & Clark, 38 sks rye; R & A Carson, 2 bbl eggs; J Kitchling, 2 boxes, 1 trunk; J O'Hanlon, 1 keg tob; Locolk & McElwain, 10 bbl flour; Hamilton & Co, lot posts, planks, etc; Lewis, Bailey, Daizelle & Co, 4 cars stone; Z Gillespie & Co, 2 cars lime; J B White & Son, 1 car wheels; A T Dortlett, 1 bale mdse; J A Spencer, 1 chest tools.

Per Cleveland & Pittsburgh R. R.

Zug & Co, 3 cars L S ore; Nimick & Co, 5 cars pig iron; Slack & Sholes, 8,000 feet lumber; William McCutcheon, 47 bbls oil; A Garrison & Co, 1 car copper ore; McKee & Bro, 1 car brick; T M Howe, 16 bbls copper ore; Rinehart & Stevens, 10 bbls oat meal; F Woods, 5 boxes paper; J P Kaapp, 1 box hard ware; Henderson & Bro, 1 bx med; J Fleming & Co, 1 box med; Myers, Downing & Co, lot furniture; Bakewell, Warwick & Co, 2 cases handles; Lippincott & Bakewell, 6 bx axes; J M Graw, 2 bbls tobacco; Shepard, J L L Knox, 1 car stone; VanGorder & Dunlap, 18 bxs cheese; T C Jenkins, 10 bxs cheese; Adams, Bro, 2 casks ware; J K Smith & Co, 20 do do; Nimick & Co, 9 cask ware; Jones & Co, 1 cask ware; J Pettit, McKee & Co, 10 bbls knobs; 35 bx cheese; Frister, Johnson & Co, 20 boxes cheese; Watt, Lang & Co, W Harrison, 4 kegs lot old metal, 1 hhd do; Engl, 1 bbl wine, 1 bbl do do; butter, 1 bbl eggs; P Pflaum, 9 bbl glass ware; J J Kelly, 3 bbls do; Weldon & Graff & Reiter, 3 tubs cheese; Bender, 1 car staves; McHenry & Hood, 121 sks oats; H Riddle, 2 bbls apples; Voigt, Mahood & Co, 20 bxs potatoes, 4 sacks do; C Schlegel, 3 bbl eggs; Head & Metzgar, 2 kegs butter, ½ bbl eggs; Seward & Campbell, 4 cars fertilizer; Hrmer & Danler, 36 bbl chairs, 3 do rockers; D A Daugherty, 4 bbl crackers, 1 bx ware.

ALLEGHENY STATION—Stewart & Langenheim, 30 bbl flour; R & J Elton, 1 bbl, 1 box tobacco; Smith & Co, 194 bags malt; Loggart & W, 6,700 ft lumber; McCane & S, 7 kegs lard; O Rees, 3 bbl barley, 4 kegs do; Hahn & Hadley, 9 boxes cheese; C R Eaken, 1 stove, 6 chairs; J C Buffum, 1 box bottles; Rose & Ewing, 4 sks oats; G Schalm, 1½ bbl wine; Mills & Co, 5 do do; C Gelb, 1 hlf do do.

Pittsburgh, Cincinnati & St. Louis R. R.

Nimick & Co, 1 car blooms; Beymer, Bauman & Co, 20 bbl barates; T H Nevin, 25 bbls linseed oil; J H Parker, 25 tierces; R E Sellers & Co, 10 do do; J H Parker, 25 tierces hams; W Haslage & Co, 28 bbl tobacco; Brown & Williams, 191 sks oats, 43 sks rye; I Dickey & Co, 89 bbl flour, 18 sacks feathers, 370 sacks new wheat; W Hastings, 3 cars staves; Singer, Nimick & Co, 2 slabs steel; Pittsburgh Paper Manuf Co, 30 bdls printing paper; A H English & Co, 1 bx mdse; McHenry & Hood, 19 sks corn, 40 do wheat; J Schleiline, 20 bbl flour; C H Love, 14 sks rye; Reed & Johnson, 20 soap boxes; Hj Rea, Jr, 43 sacks rye, 21 do oats; Meanor & Harper, 20 sks wool; W H Graff & Co, 4 bbl eggs; Davis, Chambers & Co, 5 bbl linseed oil; C Yeager & Co, 9 children cabs; J A Renshaw, 8 tcs hams; J Fleming, 1 bx f balsom; E Hazleton, 10 bbl tobacco, G N Hoffstott, 1 bbl green hides; Pennsylvania Salt Manfactnring Co, 1 car hoop pole; J H Lippincott, 10 bbl vinegar; J K Smith & Co, 10 do do; J Painter & Sons, 1 car staves; Seghmyar & Voskamp, 10 bbl flour; J W Simpson, 170 sks corn.

Per Allegheny Valley Railroad.

Fisher & Bros, 240 bbl crude oil; A B Mills, 80 bbls crude oil; J Wilkins, 960 bbls crude oil; D M Edgerton, 880 do do; Geo Berry, 240 do do; McCreery & Beaumont, 160 do do; Leech & Wood, 480 do do; H Pemberton, 1 bbl lub oil; Pitts, Cin & St Louis R R, 9 cars rails; Forester & Megraw, 1 car stone; McKee & Douglass, 1 car lumber, Lockhart & Frew, 1 car fire brick; Andrews & Hitchcock, 1 car cinders; J Keno, 1 car lime; Martin Brickel & Co, 1 engine & crusher; J Knox, 1 mower; A Hovel, 1 sack tanners scraps; S C Murdock, 1 box butter; J Irwin & Co, 82 carboys; J Hoffman, 5 calves, 6 lambs; Head & Metzgar, 1 bx eggs; E E Dithridge, 1 casting.

Pittsburgh & Connellsville R. R.

J C Loppie, 1 car tan bark; W Flacus & Son, 1 do do; Yough Iron & Coal Co, 2 cars pig iron; J Huskins, lot beach blocks; J Sorg, 3 sks rags; C P Markle & Co, 74 bdls p paper; L Scofield, 3 sacks rags 2 bbl scrap iron; Union Tannery, 5 sheep pelts, 2 beef hides, 1 bbl talow; R Robinson & Co, 14 bbl, 7 boxes crackers; W W Wallace, 25 bbl cement.

Per Pennsylvania Central R. R.

I Dickey & Co, 1 car reapers and mowers; F Sellers & Co, 1 bx hams; 5 pkg sundries; Atwood & McCaffery, 1 pump, 1 bx hard ware; Knapp & Co, 1 sk handles; Robinson, Rea & Co, 2 bbl cement.

Monongahela River.

WORK ON DAM NO. 2 having so far progressed as to allow the running of light draught passenger boats. The new and swift steamer ALENA MAY, will leave the People's Line Wharfboat this evening, at 4 o'clock P. M., for Brownsville and Geneva, in command of Captain FRICKER. Captain R. C. MASON, of the People's Line, will do the honors of the office.

St. Louis.

For Cairo and St. Louis.

THE FIRST RISE.

The fine passenger steamer BELLEVERNON, J. J. DARRAGH, Commander, will leave as announced above. For Freight or Passage apply on board. The Belle Vernon will take Missouri or Upper Mississippi freight

GHRIEST & HASLETT, Agents.

For Cairo and St. Louis.

THE FIRST RISE.

The fine passenger steamer KATE ROBINSON, J. N. SHUNK, Commander, will leave as announced above. For freight or passage apply on board, or to FLACK & COLLINGWOOD, or C. BARNES, Agents.

STEAMBOATS FOR SALE.

The Allegheny River Navigation Co. offer for sale Steamer ECHO No. 3, 158 feet on deck, 30 feet beam, 16 inch cylinders, 5½ feet stroke. Steamer IDA REES No. 2, 156 feet on deck, 30 feet beam, 15 inch cylinders, 5 feet stroke, with all their Tackle and Outfit in good running order.

Inquire of JAS. REES, Engine Builder.

FOR SALE.

THE STAUNCH TOWBOAT LARK,

Built in 1865, now in complete running order, and is one of the best Towboats of her size on the river. Apply to

CAPT. A. JACOBS, Brownsville, or

J. C. DOANE,

144 Water street, Pittsburgh.

tf

GEO. H. GHRIEST........AND. J. HASLETT.

GHRIEST & HASLETT,

FORWARDING and COMMISSION MERCHANTS

AND

General Steamboat Freight Agents.

tf Office: Corner Water and Market streets.

JAS. H. HOLMES,

GENERAL STEAMBOAT AGENT,

OFFICE, 30 MONROE STREET,

WHEELING, W. VA.

GET A GOOD SAW,

LIPPINCOTT & BAKEWELL
PATENT GROUND
PATENT TEMPERED
LIPPINCOTT
WARRANTED
CAST STEEL SAW

And Your Mill will do Good Work

Our Saws are Oil Tempered, Patent Ground, made to Run well.

You will find each Saw of one temper, no hard and soft spots in the same saw.

We accomplish this by our Patent Tempering Process, and you can not get this from any other saw maker, as we own the patents for the United States.

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